Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

January 20, 1958

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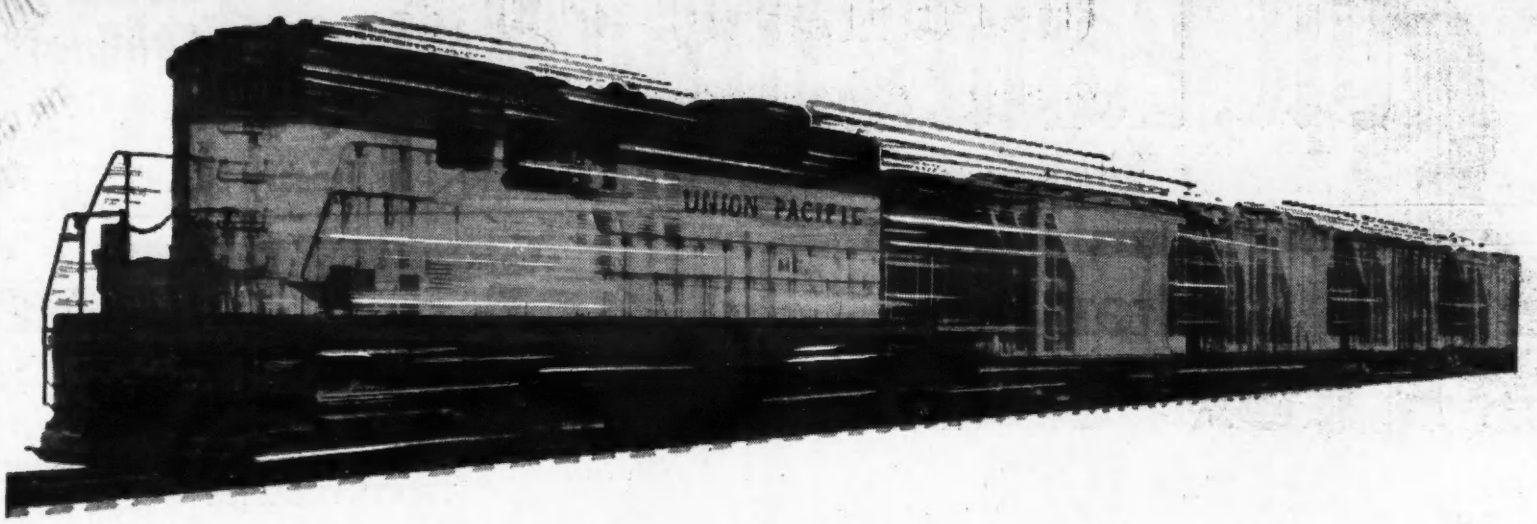

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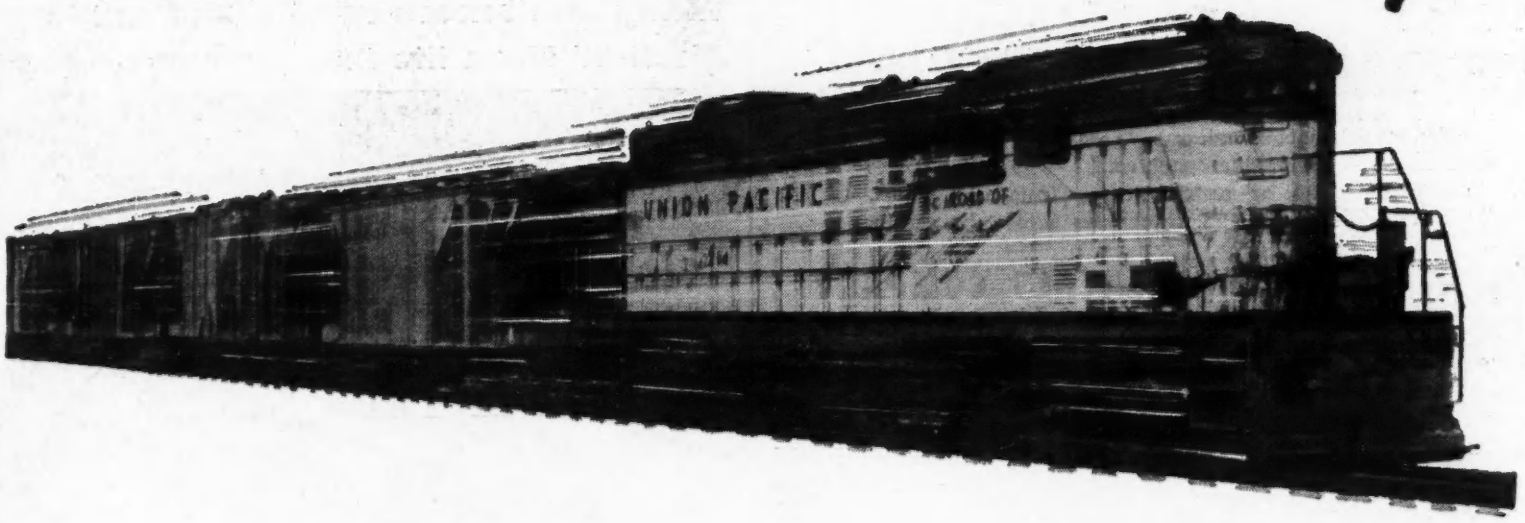

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 173 No. 3 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. January 20, 1958

RECEIVED JAN 2 0 1958 THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

NAT'L ANILINE PRESIDENT: Chester M. Brown, named president of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, to succeed the late Albert E. Cleghorn who died suddenly January 9. In addition to his National Aniline post, Mr. Brown will continue as an Allied vice-president.

Chemical Shippers Stay Caught By Conflict of Leakage Rulings Until High Court Acts: MCA

Shippers of chemicals are going to stay caught between two opposing rulings regarding damages in "leaky container" law suits until the Supreme Court of the United States makes up its mind whether it wants to do anything about the issue. That is a warning that comes from the Manufacturing Chemists Association in an amicus curiae brief filed with the high court. As matters stand right now, it is implied by MCA, shippers face the prospect of complying with conflicting rules governing liability for a container that ruptures in transit, depending on whether suits are brought in the second judicial circuit or in the courts of the third circuit.

No Action Before Mid-February

It will not be until perhaps the middle of next month before chemical shippers will know whether the supreme court will accept the case. February 3 is the final date for filing reply briefs, and in the ordinary course of events an announcement by the court can be expected in two or three weeks from the time these briefs are filed.

The issue grows out of a ruling last September by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit that when a shipper tenders a shipment to a common carrier for transportation it carries with it an "implied warranty" that the container is fit for the use being made of it irrespective of the degree of care exercised by the carrier in handling its (OPD, 12/16/57).

The case developed from a shipment of thirty drums of methyl phenyl acetate by A. Maschmeijer, Jr., Inc., New York. Two of the drums leaked while in transit, causing damage to the motor trailer and other merchandise being transported. Eastern Motor Express, Inc., the carrier,

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SPENCER RESEARCH CHIEF: Dr. Nat C. Robertson, formerly director and vice-president of research for Escambia Chemical Corporation, who on February 15 becomes general manager of research and development for Spencer Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo.

President Swings Big Economy Ax; Misses FDA, PHS

The government's two major health agencies—Food and Drug Administration and Public Health Service—are among the few non-defense branches that President Eisenhower missed in his budget message for fiscal 1959 when he swung an economic ax to help pay for the expanded missile and defense program.

The Food and Drug Administration gets a 1 percent increase. While this does not meet with the recommendations of the Citizens' Advisory Committee of 1955—that the funds of the agency be increased three to four fold within five to ten years—the agency can count as a gain the fact that its funds were not cut back.

Building Funds Reduced

While Public Health Service suffers a cut of 7.7 percent in appropriations for the new year, it is largely in hospital construction funds. National Institutes of Health, its research arm, is given as much as last year to continue research.

The new appropriation for FDA recommended in the budget is $10,664,500. This compares with $10,554,500 for fiscal year 1958 and $7,798,900 in fiscal 1957.

The 1959 budget will permit a slight further expansion of operations of the agency. The new funds will enable FDA to increase the number of plant inspections from 18,700 to an estimated 19,600. There would be corresponding increases in the number of samples collected and the number of analyses and other examinations performed by FDA laboratories.

The program for improvement and modernization of scientific equipment would be continued, but at a somewhat slower pace than in 1958. This means that funds for a new building to house the agency may not be forthcoming in the new fiscal year.

But funds will be available for initial staffing of a new FDA district office at Detroit, Mich., which is being established and equipped under this year's appropriation.

Public Health Service's budget for fiscal 1959 is $522,089,000. This is a reduction of $43,611,000 below fiscal 1958 and $12,014,000 less than 1957. But expenditures in fiscal 1959 by Public Health Service will exceed those of 1958 by $60,470,502 and those of 1957 by $162,717,520. This is brought about by reason of the fact that contracts entered in 1958 and prior fiscal years will have to be paid for in fiscal 1959.

Research grant programs of the National Institutes of Health, the principal research arm of the Public Health Service, have been increased almost three times

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Acrolein, Glycerine Units on Shell List

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, will begin building two new multimillion dollar plants at Norco, La., early this year. R. C. McCurdy, Shell Chemical president, said one plant will make acrolein and the other will convert some of the acrolein to glycerine "at an original rate of 35 million pounds a year."

He said both plants will use new processes developed by Shell scientists, who have done "extensive research in acrolein chemistry."

Large-scale availability of acrolein should lead to its use as an intermediate—or "building-block"—chemical in a variety of syntheses, the Shell executive said.

Volume production of acrolein was made feasible by Shell Development Company's discovery of "the hydrogen peroxide-acrolein route to glycerine," according to Mr. McCurdy.

He said Shell Chemical will "pursue a number of derivatives and offer acrolein for general sale."

A plant for making hydrogen peroxide for the new process has been put on stream, and Shell Chemical is now marketing hydrogen peroxide.

Mr. McCurdy said that glycerine is in ample supply and is likely to remain so for the foreseeable future.

"As glycerine production begins in the new plant, it will be necessary to reduce the volume of glycerine made by the present allyl chloride method. This will release allyl chloride for other allyl chloride derivatives such as epichlorohydrin, epoxy resins and allylamines," he said.

Allied Asphalt Control Is Acquired by Trotter

One hundred percent stock ownership of Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corporation, New York, has been acquired by E. T. Trotter Comany. Allied Asphalt & Mineral will now be operated as a division of the E. T. Trotter Company.

The Trotter plant is now located in Brooklyn, N. Y., but, the transfer of stock ownership will also result in the transfer of the Trotter manufacturing facilities, in their entirety, to the modern Allied Asphalt & Mineral plant in Dunellen, N. J. Thus, all the products of Allied Asphalt & Mineral and those of E. T. Trotter will be manufactured in the Dunellen plant.

All the operational, technical and management personnel of Allied Asphalt & Mineral will be retained, and will now be augmented by the technical, administrative and sales personnel of Trotter.

Olin Is Now Producing A New Ethylene Diamine

Commercial output of 98 percent ethylene diamine is now under way at the organic chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York.

L. E. Russell, director of marketing, said the desire for a more concentrated product by many ethylene diamine consumers has resulted in the addition of the 98 percent material to the line. He said 85-88 percent and 90-93 percent of ethylene diamine will still be produced. There will be no change in the availability of polyamines 333 and 910.

Olin's newly-organized organic chemicals division will market ethylene diamine and polyamines formerly handled by the industrial chemicals division.

Max Factor Buying Site

Completion of escrow on the sale of a thirteen-acre site in Hawthorne, Calif., for the construction of Max Factor & Co.'s major cosmetics manufacturing plant and warehousing facilities in Southern California has been announced.

Monsanto Starts Up Insecticide Facilities

Monsanto Chemical Company has begun running new, expanded production facilities in Anniston, Ala., for "Niran" and methyl parathion, two organophosphorous insecticides. The new production unit is reported by the St. Louis, Mo., company, to be the world's largest for the manufacture of these compounds.

Charles H. Sommer, Monsanto vice-president and general manager of its organic chemicals division, said that the start-up of the plant came less than nine months after the company's Nitro, W. Va., production unit for the insecticides was destroyed last April 16.

Actual construction of the facility was completed six months and ten days after initial design work began last June. This was about one-half the time usually con-

—Continued on page 33

Carroll Dunham Smith Stock Purchased by Nestle

Nestle-LeMur Company, New York, has entered the ethical drug field through the purchase of Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company, New Brunswick, N. J.

A spokesman for Nestle-LeMur said the company has acquired 87 percent of the voting stock of Smith through direct purchase and exchange. Smith will be operated as a subsidiary of Nestle-LeMur.

Administration Works On New Alien Property Plan

The administration is moving to shape new plans for disposal of assets seized during the war from German and Japanese nationals. General Aniline & Film Corporation, seized by the government in 1942, figured actively in alien assets litigation last week.

Interhandel, the Swiss holding firm claiming ownership of GAF, has filed a brief with the Supreme Court of the United States asking that the case between itself and the United States over ownership be ordered to trial on its merits.

General Aniline was vested by the American government in 1942 despite the

—Continued on page 47

Verona-Pharma Quietly Becomes Part of Bayer

Verona-Pharma Chemical Corporation, Newark, N. J., has quietly become a part of Farbenfabriken Bayer AG. A spokesman for the West German chemical concern revealed last week that Bayer has acquired a substantial interest in Verona-Pharma.

At the moment, he said, no changes in either the management or organization of the Newark firm are planned. Verona-Pharma operates a Pharma division in New York, a Verona dyestuffs division in Union, N. J., and a Verona chemical division in Newark.

Science, Outer Space Very Much on Legislators' Minds

The legislators in Washington still have their minds on the big, broad field of science and on outer space. Bills introduced in congress last week indicate a continuation of the trend observed in the previous week when the lawmakers reconvened.

Agriculture bills, relating to the chemical industry, were also numerous but legislation of a purely chemical nature was scarce, since most of the chemical bills had been introduced in the first session and were carried over.

Here are some more of the bills that went into the hopper last week.

Science

S 2957, by Sen. Strom Thurman of South Carolina, to promote the progress of science by the establishment of a United States Science Academy.

S 2967, by Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee, to provide the establishment of a National Science Academy, a program of scientific scholarships, and the encouragement of the study of mathematics and science by assisting the states in providing science education.

S Con Res 53, by Sen. Jacob K. Javits of New York, to establish a joint committee on earth satellites and the problems of outer space.

HR 9901, by Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, to provide for establishment of a Joint Committee on Outer Space.

HR 9902, also by Mr. Boggs, to provide for the establishment of a United States Academy of Science.

HR 9929, by Rep. Paul G. Rogers of Florida, to provide for the establishment of a congressional award for distinguished

—Continued on page 63

Boron Compounds Bringing Stauffer, Aerojet-Gen'l Together

Boron compounds, expected to be used widely as fuels for rocket, missile and airplane propulsion, have brought together two big organizations—Stauffer Chemical Corporation, New York, and Aerojet-General Corporation, Azusa, Calif. —into a joint partnership to develop and produce the compounds. The partnership will be known as the Stauffer-Aerojet Company, with the business of the partnership conducted principally at Azusa, corporate headquarters of Aerojet-General, which is said to have the largest chemical staff in the west devoted to rocket fuel research.

SOCONY'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE: Albert L. Nickerson, president of Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York, designated chief executive of the firm as of February 1 to succeed B. Brewster Jennings who is retiring. Fred W. Bartlett will replace Mr. Jennings as chairman.

The business to be conducted by the joint venture will be research and development of suitable methods of manufacturing high-energy fuels and other work required to be performed under contracts executed by the joint venture with the federal government and such other work as the partners may, from time to time, mutually agree upon.

Combines Related Backgrounds

The venture combines Aerojet's extensive background in boron fuel development and use with Stauffer's well-established position and know-how in basic boron raw materials and the manufacture of boron chemicals.

Aerojet has been actively engaged in boron work since the early 1940's, when the light element was first proposed as an ingredient of high-energy fuels by Dr. Fritz Zwicky, at that time director of research of Aerojet.

Stauffer is one of the three major world producers of boron raw materials and in recent years has expanded its research on boron chemicals to include studies of high-energy fuels. Operations under the agreement will be coordinated by Dr. Chester L. Arnold, vice-president for research and development of Stauffer Chemical, from his Richmond, Cal., office, and Dr. Donald L. Armstrong, manager of the chemical division at Aerojet's Azusa plant.

Stauffer Chemical Company was founded in San Francisco, Calif., in 1885. Since 1895, it has been mining boron ores and producing boric acid and

—*Continued on page 63*

General's New Unit Now Making Sulfuric

Sulfuric acid is now coming from the new Elizabeth, N. J., plant of the General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

"This plant, together with our facilities at North Claymont, Del., makes General Chemical the only company in the metropolitan New York and Philadelphia areas which is geared to recover virtually all forms of spent acid and sludges from

—*Continued on page 44*

Polyglycol Building Blocks Are Priced Lower by Dow

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has dropped prices 2 cents per pound on its seven resin grade polyglycols. The action follows Dow's start-up of volume manufacture of the urethane starting materials (OPD, 1/13/58).

New prices are as follows: Diol "P-2000," 23 cents per pound; triols "11-80," "11-100," "11-200," and "112-3," 25½ cents per pound; triol "11-300," 26½ cents per pound, and triol "11-400," 32½ cents per pound.

Copper Pricing Legislation Is Offered in Senate, House

A move to protect the domestic copper mining industry against price depressing imports was launched in congress last week. Identical bills were introduced in the senate and house calling for import taxes of 4 cents a pound on foreign copper when the domestic price of copper falls below 30 cents.

Present law provides for a tax of 2 cents per pound whenever the price falls below 24 cents, and a tax of 1.7 cents when the price is above 24 cents. Copper enters the country free of duty now, however, by virtue of a three-year suspension of the law.

Arapahoe Absorbs Affiliate

Arapahoe Special Products, Inc., Boulder, Colo., has been consolidated into its parent company, Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc. Sales policies and distribution systems of the two companies will remain unchanged.

The Week's Price Changes

Linseed Meal, Coriander Seed Oil, Aluminum Chloride Rise. Copper Salts, Folic Acid, Ginger Oil, Hydrocortisone, Fall.

Prices Advanced

Aluminum chloride, NF, gran., 2c. per lb. (p. 49).
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 58).
Corianderseed oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 54).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
  Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 58).
Ouricury wax, 6c. per lb. (p. 58).
Poppyseed, Dutch, 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
  Danish, 1c. per lb.
  Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 58).

Prices Reduced

Albumin egg, flake, 10c. per lb. (p. 45).
  Powder, 10c. per lb.
Beeswax, crude African, 4c. per lb. (p. 58).
  Refd., bleached, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia "A," 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
  Korintji "A," 1c. per lb.
Castor oil, Brazil, No. 1, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
  Domestic, 1c. per lb.
Chillies, Hontaka, 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
Copper oxide, 1¾c. per lb. (p. 56).
Copper carbonate, 75c. per cwt. (p. 37).
Copper chloride, cupric anhyd., 1c. per lb. (p. 37).
  Cupric, dihydrate, ¾c. per lb.
  Cupric, dried cryst., ¾c. per lb.
Copper cyanide, 3.2c. per lb. (p. 37).
Copper hydrate, 1c. per lb. (p. 37).
Copper metal, 2c. per lb. (p. 37).
Copper nitrate, 1c. per lb. (p. 37).
Copper sulfate, CP, 75c. per cwt. (p. 37).
  Cryst., 85c. per cwt.
  Monohydrated, 50c. per cwt.
  Tribasic, $1.10 per cwt.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
  Refd., ½c. per lb.
Dimethylamine, anhyd., tanks, 2c. per lb. (p. 43).
Egg yolk, 8c. per lb. (p. 45).
Fishmeal, east coast, $3 per ton (p. 42).
Fishscrap, east coast, $3 per ton (p. 42).
Folic acid, 10% feed grade, $24 per kilo (p. 49).
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
  Sierra Leone, ½c. per lb.
Ginger oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 54).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Hydrocortisone acetate, 80c. per gram (p. 49).
  Alcohol, 80c. per gram
Japan wax, 1c. per lb. (p. 58).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Monomethylamine, anhyd., tanks, 2c. per lb. (p. 43).
Nigerseed, 1c. per lb. (p. 54).
Nutmegs, West Indian, 5c. per lb. (p. 54).
  East Indian, 2c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, West Indian, $1 per lb. (p. 54).
  East Indian, 50c. per lb.
Olticica oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 58).
Olive oil, Greek, 10c. per gal (p. 58).
Peppermint oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 54).
  Redistilled, 45c. per lb.
Silver, ¼c. per oz. (p. 37).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
  Refd., ½c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 54).
Tallow, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Tin metal, 2c. per lb. (p. 37).
  Salts, 9/10c. to 1.1c. per lb.
Tung oil, imported, ½c. per lb. (p. 58).
Xylene, 1c. to 1¾c. per gal. (p. 40, 46).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Jan. 10, 1958	Jan. 3 1958	Jan 18, 1957
108.44	108.43	111.01

Rayonier Repeats Self in Jesup

Rayonier, Inc., New York, has put on stream a $100,000 chemical cellulose and wood pulp plant at Jesup, Ga. The plant, the spit and image of Rayonier's other facility built at Jesup in 1954, brings the company's annual capacity to 915,000 tons, and represents an investment of $25 million. The new mill, side by side with the earlier, can operate as a single independent unit, or it can work in conjunction with the other plant. For example, Rayonier says, one mill can produce wood pulp for the paper industry while the other makes a special new cellulose for rayon tire cord.

The new mill is physically connected with the original mill in some departments. Steam lines can be tied across, for instance, as can water systems. Some chemical facilities are also tied together. A single electrical power unit is used for both mills.

The new water supply system provides 24 million gallons of water per day, bringing the total daily supply to 48 million gallons. The facilities duplicate the first unit, and include softening capacity for 9 million gallons daily.

The lagooning system for waste material disposal has been enlarged, and is

—*Continued on page 44*

PRODUCTION VICE-PRESIDENT: John Roach, appointed vice-president in charge of production and development by Hodag Chemical Company, Chicago.

Nat'l Gypsum Adds Division

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has added a new product division and a separate paint sales division to its sales department. Al H. Fay has been made products director, while Joseph E. Seguine has been named paint sales manager.

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Boats, Paint Go Together

It will be no surprise to the boat owners attending the forty-eighth National Motor Boat Show in New York this week that boats can take an awful lot of paint, but it might interest the landlubbers to know that that awful lot amounted to 9.8 million gallons for the pleasure craft of the country in 1957.

A record-breaking sale of $45 million in marine paints and chemical coatings was sold for construction and maintenance in the pleasure craft market last year.

The 9.8 million figure represents an increase of 1,382,620 gallons over 1956 and 4,716,620 gallons more than were sold for the construction and maintenance of all merchant and commercial vessels, including US-built foreign flag ships but excluding navy vessels.

The total of 9.8 million gallons of pleasure craft paint and coating was spread on the 7,071,000 boats estimated to be in use at the end of 1957, according to surveys made by the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers and the Outboard Boating Club of America.

More paint was used for outboards than any other boat group in the recreational field, totaling 5,190,000 gallons. The 428,260 numbered and undocumented craft, which comprises all boats over sixteen feet which are numbered by the Coast Guard for use on federal waterways, came next in big quantity consumption with 2,997,820 gallons. Lowest gallonage was 30,000 used in the documented diesel group, which covers sixty foot yachts and other boats that are five net tons or over and require approximately twenty gallons of paint for upkeep and construction.

The increase in the number of pleasure craft expected this year assures an even greater paint volume in the marine field in 1958.

Thiokol, Callery Team Up to Make Rocket Engines, Fuel to Fire Them

Super-efficient rocket engines and a solid high energy fuel to fire them will come from a working arrangement between Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N. J., and Callery Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Under terms of a new working arrangement, Callery, developer of "HiCal," high-energy boron-based liquid fuel, will produce the new solid fuel, and Thiokol, pioneer producer of case-bonded, solid propellant rockets, will build the engines. Announcement of the development project was made jointly by J. W. Crosby, president of Thiokol, and E. G. Sanner, president of Callery.

ASS'T DIVISION MANAGER: L. J. Francisco, appointed assistant general manager of its plastics and resins division by American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Mr. Crosby said that development work on new rocket propellants utilizing "Hi-Cal" already is under way at Thiokol's Elkton and Redstone Divisions.

Lower Weight, Greater Power

"We feel that the greater energy possible from this type of fuel will help us to achieve a rocket engine of greatly improved performance with lower weight and greater power," Mr. Crosby said. "Preliminary studies with the new fuel have been encouraging," he added.

Mr. Sanner said Callery's role in the development project "will be to provide 'HiCal' in solid form and to work with Thiokol scientists in effecting a successful combination of compounds which can be utilized in Thiokol's case-bonded rocket engine design. Another part of the Cal-

—Continued on page 63

Sulfuric Facilities Are Added by USI

New sulfuric acid decomposition and purification facilities have been put in operation at the Sunflower, Kan., plant of US Industrial Chemicals Company, New York. The addition of the unit will provide midwest customers of this National Distillers & Chemical Corporation division with the means of profitably disposing of spent acid, it is pointed out.

The unit's capacity is seventy tons of alkylation spent acid per day. The regenerated sulfuric acid product is identi-

—Continued on page 63

Cornwall Chemicals Opens Carbon Tetrachloride Unit

Cornwall Chemicals, Ltd., of Cornwall, Ont., a basic Canadian producer of carbon disulfide, has started up a major unit to produce carbon tetrachloride.

The project is the last of the increases in production facilities begun two years ago by the company at its local plant.

Cornwall Chemicals, owned jointly by Canadian Industries, Ltd., and Stauffer Chemical Company, has been making carbon disulfide since 1941. However, this is its initial venture into production of the tetrachloride.

The carbon tet operations are integrated with other Cornwall facilities. Carbon disulfide is piped to the tetrachloride building and reacted with chlorine piped in from an adjacent CIL plant.

Caustic soda is also supplied by CIL. Sulfur, which remains after the reaction of the two principal chemicals, is piped, as a liquid, back to the carbon disulfide unit for re-use.

Sewage Installation Finances Should Be in Laps of the States By 1960, Eisenhower Thinks

President Eisenhower wants congress to end the "give away" portions of the water pollution law by 1960 and turn over to the states the entire job of financing of sewage treatment works. In his budget to congress, he recommends an appropriation of $45 million for grants to states and municipalities in fiscal 1959, but no more after that fund runs out. The water pollution act of 1956 proposed a ten-year program of grants to states and municipalities to aid in financing the costs of treatment facilities to bring stream pollution under better control. The maximum to be spent in any one year was limited to $50 million.

Last year, congress appropriated $45 million and is being asked to continue the program for only one more year—at the same expenditure level.

Vigorous Fight Is Expected

A vigorous fight is expected to be waged in the house to continue the "give-away" program, under the leadership of Rep. John A. Blatnik of Minnesota, author of the 1956 law and chairman of the house public works subcommittee handling pollution legislation. Unsuccessful efforts were made by the administration to cut out the grants feature of the law last session, but the house rebelled.

It is recalled that the chemical industry as a matter of general principle also opposed the grants features of the law when it was being drafted by congress.

Mr. Eisenhower has asked that the program be ended insofar as the federal government is concerned on the grounds that the financing and building of sewage treatment works is primarily a duty and obligation of the states and municipalities responsible for the pollution. A joint federal-state action committee has recommended that this function be assumed by the states entirely.

The 1956 water pollution law places administration in the hands of the Public Health Services, which is given authority to make the grants for treatment works which fit within the scope of a comprehensive program developed for water pollution control and in conformity with the state water pollution control plan. The federal government pays 30 percent of the costs of the projects or $250,000, whichever is smaller.

Food Additive Hearings To Be Resumed Feb. 4, 5

Hearings will be resumed February 4 and 5 by the Williams subcommittee of the house interstate commerce committee on the food additive bills now under consideration in congress. Officials of the Food and Drug Administration will be heard and probably one or two others who have asked permission to testify.

It will be recalled that the subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Rep. John Bell Williams, of Mississippi, held several weeks of hearings last year on the legislation, but postponed further hearings without receiving FDA's testimony when it became apparent that the congressional session was nearing an end and there was no chance of reporting a bill before adjournment.

Mr. Williams said that he hopes to expedite the hearings and finish the work on the bills as quickly as possible so that the subcommittee can give attention to

—Continued on page 63

Olin Mathieson Buys Site

A test site for solid missile and rocket propellants has been purchased outside of Herrin, Ill., by Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. The solid propellant will be developed at the company's new research and development center at the Ordill Works, near Marion, Ill.

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT: Stuart T. Henshall, named executive vice-president of Merck Sharp & Dohme, division of Merck & Co., Philadelphia, effective February 1.

Heyden Improves Its Position in PE

Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York, says it is now in an even stronger position as one of the largest producers of pentaerythritol, with a new automated continuous-production plant that has just been opened at Fords, N. J.

The plant can produce 25 million pounds of the industrial chemical annually when operating at full capacity. The unit is part of a major expansion program involving capital expenditures of approximately $25 million in the past five years.

The pentaerythritol—Heyden Newport's trade name is "Pentek"—plant represents the company's fourth major expansion in this field since it began first commercial production of the chemical in 1939 at its Garfield, N. J., plant.

New processes, many of a secret nature, are incorporated into the Fords plant to provide flexibility in producing pentaerythritol to any specifications whatsoever. processes were evolved by Heyden Newport researchers.

Continuous operations are used through-

—Continued on page 63

Grace Is Beginning to Work On Trinidad Fertilizer Plant

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, begins soil-boring tests this week as a preliminary move in the construction of a planned $15.5 million fertilizer plant in Port of Spain, Trinidad. Actual construction will begin in March.

The plant, to produce fertilizers from natural gases, is expected to be completed in fifteen months. The Trinidad company will be called Federation Chemicals, Ltd.

Hydrofluoric Boost In Harshaw Future

Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, is planning a major expansion to its facilities for manufacturing anhydrous hydrofluoric acid. This is in addition to a program which has just been completed.

During 1957, Harshaw spent $1.5 million, and expanded its hydrofluoric acid producing facilities by 50 percent. In the program a new storage building and drier plant for fluorspar ore were completed.

Dow to Help Open the Road for Highway Program

Dow Chemical Company, a supplier of many products used by the highway industry, will do what it can to open up the road for the $51 billion federal interstate highway program with a motion picture it has created entitled, "Highway Hearing."

The film will be released by the Midland, Mich., chemical company on February 15.

Developed in cooperation with highway authorities at the national, state and local levels, it is designed to help the public understand the aims and benefits of the nationwide program.

The highway act of 1956 provides for public hearings whenever a segment of the interstate system bypasses or pass through a city, town or village.

The film portrays a typical public hearing in a typical community and highlights the reactions of the residents to the proposed local highway situation in terms of their personal interests.

"Highway Hearing" accents the philosophy behind the program which federal officials say was designed to "do the most good for the most people." It includes an outline of what highway planners feel will be localized benefits such as safety and convenience.

The film will be available for local showings before civic, church, service and other adult groups as well as in schools and colleges. It also is designed for public service and television showing. The film includes a segment, called "Highway Challenge," which can be made available for specialized showings.

Dow says it is presenting "Highway Hearing" both in the public interest and as part of a continuing program of service to the highway industry.

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SENIOR SCIENTIST: Dr. Leon O. Winstrom, appointed senior scientist for research and development by National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Drug, Trust Groups To Meet Jan. 29, 30

George P. Larrick and William W. Goodrich will spearhead a battery of federal officials and industry men in presenting their views on food, drug and cosmetic legislation before the January 29 meeting of New York State Bar Association's Section on Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law.

On the next day, the antitrust section of the association will meet to discuss federal antitrust law, and compliance with the Sherman antitrust act.

Mr. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, will give an official paper dealing with the federal food, drug and cosmetic act, as will Mr. Goodrich, who is assistant general counsel in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

They will speak at the morning session of the first day's section meeting, to be held at the Bar Association House, New York. To start the meeting, introductory remarks will be made by Charles Wesley Dunn, chairman of the section, and Irving H. Jurow, secretary.

Mr. Larrick and Mr. Goodrich will speak, and then Parke M. Banta, general

Bohn Enters Plastics Field Through Plastray Purchase

Bohn Aluminum & Brass Company, Detroit, Mich., has entered the plastics field through the purchase of Plastray Corporation. Plastray manufactures houseware products at its plant in Walled Lake, Mich.

The company also does custom molding for the refrigeration and automotive industries. A spokesman for Bohn noted that the purchase of Plastray also marked the company's entry into the consumer products field.

Research's Lone-Wolf Needs Asylum From Idea of Teamwork, Perkin Medalist Warns SCI

Lone-wolf researchers, invaluable to our way of life, must be given asylum and protection from the extinction threatening their kind from the growth and spread of teamwork in the industrialized atmosphere of American science, says William J. Kroll, fifty-second Perkin Medalist of the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry, and a consulting metallurgist of Corvallis, Ore.

Successful as an individual worker and responsible for the processes employed in the billion-dollar titanium industry and in the production of zirconium and other unusual valuable metals, Dr. Kroll offered his views while accepting the medal last fortnight before a gathering of more than three hundred leaders of American chemistry assembled in his honor at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York.

Dr. Kroll took vigorous issue with those who think "the times of sealing-wax-baling-wire science are over, having been replaced by teamwork."

A General Conception

He said, "This is unfortunately a quite general conception even in our universities. The fight of the individual against the collectivity in which he lives is as old as humanity, and it will never cease. Our educational system, that is heavily contaminated with Sigmund Freud's psychology of 'no compulsion' (which leads to conformism), has thrown overboard the pioneer and has tried to replace him by the democratic team. Granted that the latter cannot be avoided in development work, is the team justified in research? In group work, the individual has to conform, to subordinate, and competition is ruled out since it would ruin mutual understanding. How is leadership going to be created in such a system? For comparison no opera has ever been composed by teamwork and not even the Russians tried to do this. When teams are put to work to make important discoveries or inventions, they either flop awfully, or are far too costly.

"The individual inventor pitches his ingenuity against the financial means of his team competitors," the speaker went on. "Often a secret hand guides him to his goal. His record is a splendid one. The

—Continued on page 47

Gen'l Mills Plans Seminars On 'Versamid' Polyamides

"Versamid" polyamide resin technical information and data will be presented by the chemical division of General Mills, Inc., Kankakee, Ill., at a series of one-day seminars scheduled for eastern cities and the midwest January 28 through February 5.

The seminars will deal solely with "Versamid" resins, their applications and potential in industry. New materials will be unveiled during the program, which is aimed at servicing specific users of these versatile polymers.

Members of the chemical division's technical service and development group from

—Continued on page 63

AIC'S 1958 GOLD MEDALIST: Lawrence Flett, consultant for National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, who has been chosen to receive the 1958 gold medal of the American Institute of Chemists.

Coke, Coal Group Sets Region Plans

The American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute plans two business sessions, a luncheon, a social hour and a dinner at its regional meeting in the Drake hotel, Chicago, February 6.

Hugh MacArthur, president of the institute, will welcome the gathering at the morning session and the following papers will then be delivered:

"By-Products Costing in the Coke and Coal Chemicals Industry," by William Cecil Jones, controller of Alabama By-Products Company, Birmingham, Ala., and

—Continued on page 62

Borden Has New Name For Its Chemical Business

The expanded and diversified chemical business of Borden Company, New York, has been given a new name: The Borden Chemical Company, Division of the Borden Company. It formerly was known as the Borden Company Chemical Division.

Weeds Robbing American Family Of $100 a Year

Weeds are plucking $5 billion from American pocketbooks every year. What's more, this astounding loss means that every American family is losing $100 per year due to these unwanted plants.

This is what the Weed Society of America has found about such exotically-termed culprits as plantain, common mustard, smartweed and witchweed, as well as many other weed pests.

The society believes that the key to reducing these multi-billion dollar losses is research on the control of weeds. It points out that in 1957, state agricultural experiment stations spent over $1½ billion and Department of Agriculture spent more than $700,000 in research and development to evolve more efficient weed control practices.

The society met last week in Memphis, Tenn., to continue its studies about weeds and their control, and came up with the following reports:

- Some herbicides kill weeds by destroying or interfering with the ability of the plants to synthesize foods they need for life and growth.
- Recent research studies have increased the usefulness of the sodium salt of "Dalapon" for effective and relatively low-cost control of Johnson grass.

Department of Agriculture researchers from Beltsville, Md., Raleigh, N. C., and Davis, Calif., have found out that some chemicals interfere with photosynthesis—the process by which plants manufacture their own sources of food.

D. E. Moreland, W. A. Gentner, J. L. Hilton and K. L. Hill have found that N-phenylcarbamate, substituted urea and triazine derivatives effectively inhibit a part of photosynthesis which is concerned with absorption of light, and with ultimate synthesis of carbohydrates.

Results of four years of cooperative USDA-state research on Johnson grass

—Continued on page 62

Goodyear 'Natsyn' Rubber Produced in Pilot Amounts

Production of "Natsyn," a new type synthetic rubber which has the molecular structure and performance characteristics of the natural tree-grown product, has moved from small batch laboratory scale to a tonnage basis with completion of a large new pilot plant by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Goodyear's pilot plant, built at a cost of approximately $750,000 and designed exclusively for the production of "Natsyn," has a tonnage capacity said to enable extensive production scale tire building and evaluation trials.

Goodyear expects soon to undertake the engineering of a full scale "Natsyn" production plant with 25,000 to 30,000 tons annual capacity.

Association Meetings

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, May 25-29.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, San Francisco, April 13-18.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, western regional meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, February 6.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-29.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 20-23.

American Oil Chemists Society, spring meeting, Memphis, Tenn., April 21-23.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 10-12; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 17-18; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 14-16.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., February 10-14; annual meeting with exhibit, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., June 22-27.

Antitrust Law Section of New York State Bar Association, annual meeting, Bar Association House, New York, January 30.

Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-24.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, luncheon, Chemists' Club, New York, February 7; spring meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, March 5; annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 28.

Atomic Energy Annual Conference, sponsored by National Industrial Conference Board, Palmer House, Chicago, March 17-19.

Chemical Industry Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Congress hotel, Chicago, January 23.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings divisional conference, Toronto, Ont., February 20; protective coatings divisional conference, Montreal, Que., February 21; annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., May 26-28.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with Chemical Industry Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., February 6; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, May 20-21.

Compressed Gas Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, mid-winter luncheon, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 30; annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention and show, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, October 5-9.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Section of New York State Bar Association, annual meeting, Bar Association House, New York, January 29.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-14.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 27-29.

National Plant Food Institute, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 15-18.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

Oil Trades Association of New York, Waldorf - Astoria hotel, New York, January 23.

Pacific Chemical Exposition, sponsored by California section of American Chemical Society, Civic Center Exhibition Hall, San Francisco, April 13-17.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 11-14.

Salesmen's Association of American Chemical Industry, annual induction meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 21.

Society of Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 4-6; annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 11.

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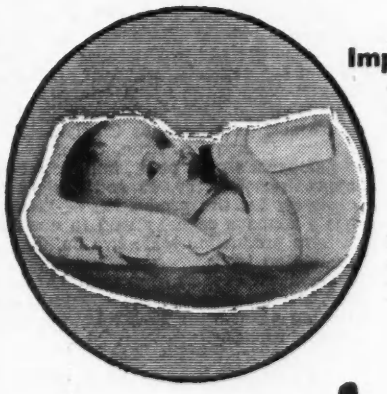
Increasing interest among MDs

The value of pyridoxine is receiving increased attention from physicians. The symposium on "Newer Vitamins" held under the auspices of the National Vitamin Foundation at Vanderbilt University summarized research work and pointed the way to new fields of investigation. As a result, doctors and diet experts are giving more study to the importance of the vitamin to health and nutrition.

Metabolic imbalance in pregnancy

Pyridoxine's particular place in the metabolism of tryptophane and other amino acids may be significant in correcting certain metabolic imbalances known to exist in some pregnancies.



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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, Jan. 17 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Abietic acid, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .1490- —
Cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs. ton lots, frt alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity, lots lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist, 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ... 100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs.14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., incl., dlvd 100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.33 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. ams., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Tech., dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh) bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
non-ret dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret dms., frt. alld lb .60 - —

Acids

Acid quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .31 - —
tanks frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Acetate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .83
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
flake ..... lb. 1.32 - 1.34
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 2.41 - —
Alkali blue toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.36 - —
Alkali blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla. Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	divd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	S E.	southeast
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than carlots	soln.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystalline	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cs.	cases	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	t.l.	truck loads
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	tank wagons
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dl-	dextrolaevo	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide, 55-lb. cbys., 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs., works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.25
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
USP, sweet, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs ..... lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
powd., kgs ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb 3.50 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works .....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0475- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05 - .0775
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.16.50 - —
soln. 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20½
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0335- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0360- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0460- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0310- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms. works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
fib. dms., contract works.lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works.lb .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works.lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .2810- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.11½- —
Standard grade, dms ..... lb. .81½- —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 4.55
USP, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 7.50
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld ... lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton.88.00 - —
refrigeration tanks works, frt. equald ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms. lb. .40 - —

Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.00 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.05 • —

Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works..ton.324.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse..ton.407.50 • —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.412.50 • —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.00 • —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works. lb. .42 • .43

Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245

Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls. lb. .43 • —

Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.

Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —

Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.75 • 8.20
USP, gran., fib. dms.....lb. .17¼- —

Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .77 • —

Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).

Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).

Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms.lb. .45 • —

Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).

Ammonium iodide, NF, dms., bots. lb. 4.26 • 4.38

Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 • .55

Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 • —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 • —
single fib. dm., works... lb. 1.24 • —

Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price..ton.72.00 • —

USP, gran., bbls., dms. .....lb. .17¼- —

Ammonium nitrate, imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton base price..ton.72.00 • —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles .ton.79.69 • —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.49.75 • —

Ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .28½- .30½

Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.193.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse.....ton.284.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.289.50 • —

Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.

Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works. lb. .18 • —
dms., smaller lots, works....lb. .20 • .23

Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 • —

Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. .....lb. .48 • —

Tech, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼-
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 • —

Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼

Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —

Ammonium sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price..ton.32.00 • —
purif., dms., works .....lb. .10 • .10½
Syn., bulk, c.l., works.....ton.34.00 • —

Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 • —

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).

Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .22 • .26

Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis ....lb. 1.35 • 1.65
Highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 • 1.90

d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb.18.00 -28.00

dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, di-basic bots lb. 4.50 • 6.00

d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, mono-basic, bots lb.18.00 -28.00

d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.50 • —

dl-Amphetamine phosphate bots lb. 4.50 • 6.00

d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., 100-lbs. lots lb.16.50 • —

dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.50 • 6.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist. from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 • .16½

Ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .16½- —

Amyl acetate, syn., exc process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .17¾- —

Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —

Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.).

Amyl alcohol, ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 • —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 • —

Ex-pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .16 • —

primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .17¾- —

sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 • —

tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E .....lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E .....lb. .16 • —

Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .39½- —

2-Pentanol, dms., c.l., works....lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .70 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .60 • —

Amyl n-butyrate, dms.....lb. 1.00 • 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 1.75 • 2.20
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .92 • 1.10

o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .47 • —

p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .27¾- —

Amyris oil, dms.....lb. 1.30 • 1.40

Anethole, cns., dms. .....lb. 1.35 • —
Tech., dms. .....lb. 1.00 • 1.25

Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .60 • .65

Angelica root oil, bots.....lb.120.00 -130.00

Angelica seed oil, bots. .....lb.120.00 -130.00

Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 • —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .20 • —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals....lb. .20½- —

Aniline oil (see Aniline).

Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35 • —

Anise oil, USP, dms.....lb. 2.10 • 2.75

Anise seed, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16 • .16½
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .17½
Syrian, bgs. .....lb. .16 • .16½

Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms. .....lb. 1.85 • 2.15

o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .80 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .82 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .76 • —

p-Anisidine, dms., works.....lb. .97 • —

Annatto seed, Dominican/Ecuador, whole, bgs..lb. .19½- .20
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .16 • —

Anthracene, 90-95%, c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works..lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .45 • —

Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. 1.15 • —

Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .83 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .86 • —

Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis..lb. 1.10 • —

Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).

Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines.. lb. .33 • —
cs., c.l., mines.....lb. .33½- —

Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .26 • —

Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots., dlvd....lb. .23 • —
smaller lots, dlvd. .....lb. .24 • .26

Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works..lb. .41 • —
pails, l.c.l., works.....lb. .43 • —

Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms..lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms. .....lb. .74½- .75½

Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls. ....lb. 3.50 • —

Apomorphine hydrochloride USP 25-oz. lots..oz.35.60 • —

Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms....lb. .90 • 1.25

Arabic gum, amber, sorts, bgs. ..lb. .21 • .23
USP, powd., bbls. .....lb. .27 • .29

Areca nuts, powd., bbls. .....lb. .13 • —

Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 • 6.00

l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1 kilo lots..kilo.74.80 • —

Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 • 1.50

Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works..lb. .016 • —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .031 • —

Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. ....lb. .48 • —

Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works .....lb. .06½- .07¼

Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).

Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 • —
Light shades, bbls.....lb. 2.85 • —
Maroon shade, bbls.....lb. 3.70 • —

Asafetida gum, cns. .....lb. .40 • —
Powd., bbls., dms. .....lb. .85 • —

Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).

Asbestos, Canadian crude,
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.86.00 • —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.75.00 • —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.71.00 • —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.61.00 • —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.50.00 • —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 • —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.43.00 • —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 • —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 • —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.44.00 • —

Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.

Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots..kilo.10.00 • —
dms., 10-kilo lots.....kilo.10.35 • —
dms., 5-kilo lots.....kilo.10.75 • —
bots., 1-kilo lots.....kilo.12.00 • —
bots., 500-gram bots.....kilo.12.50 • —

Ash black (see Barium sulfide).

Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 • —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J..ton.83.56 -86.50
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.35.00 • —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.41.00 • —
270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs. c.l., mines..ton.40.00 • —

"ARCHIE" STARTED SOMETHING

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SINCLAIR CHEMICALS, INC.
(Affiliate of Sinclair Refining Company)
600 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
155 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06¼	—
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy	gal.	.09	—
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon refy.	gal.	.09½	—
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	21.00	—
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton.	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).			
Atropine, NF tins	oz.	4.00	4.50
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots.	oz.	2.33	2.45
Avacado oil, crs.	lb.	3.00	Nom.

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units, 50,000 units, less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units		.65	—
		.70	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs.	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs.	lb.	.28	.30
Barbital, NF 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate precip., bgs. c.l., works	ton.	111.50	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	ton.	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms. works	lb.	.32	.41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	196.00	—
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.22	—
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald.	lb.	.33	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l. frt equald	ton.	208.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. t.l., frt. equald	ton.	218.00	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).			
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l. dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton.	275.00	—
dms. l.c.l. t.l. frt equald	ton.	285.00	—
Barium peroxide, dms. frt. equald.	lb.	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
Barium sulfate X-ray, dms.	lb.	.15	.15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton.	110.00	—
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines	ton.	25.00	—
95-75%, bgs. mines	ton.	25.00	—
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	55.00	—
paper bgs., ex whse, New York	ton.	79.85	—
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works, E.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
cbys., l.c.l., works, E	100 lbs.	2.65	3.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	7.00	10.00
Bay oil, NF Puerto Rican 50-55%, crs	lb.	2.10	3.00
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, crs	lb.	2.50	3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, crs., dms.,	lb.	1.95	2.40
Bayberry wax, bgs.	lb.	.45	.47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.60	.62
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.67	Nom.
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.65	.67
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.67	.68
Beeswax, refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.77	.80
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.76	.79
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.69	.71
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns.	lb.	.68	.70
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.32	—
Belladonna root, bls.	lb.	.30	—
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
Imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	84.00	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	87.00	—
low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton.	82.35	—
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse.	ton.	85.35	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.80	.86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	—
cbys., smaller lots	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, coaltar pure or nitration, tanks, works:—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.36	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzene, petroleum, Houston, Tex., tanks	gal.	.36	.38
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075	.008
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma	unit-lb.	.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gamma unit-lb.	.0075	—
dms., l.c.l., works, gamma	unit-lb.	.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.30	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine, dms.	lb.	3.48	3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.41	—
1,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.43	—
USP, ton lots	lb.	.48	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.50	—
Benzoin gum Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.33	—

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms.	lb.	1.40	1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald.	lb.	.21	—
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald.	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.22	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., crs., dms.	lb.	.65	.79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms.	lb.	.65	.80
Tech., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	.49
Benzyl benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500-lb. dms	lb.	.75	1.13
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22½	.25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.23½	.25½
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—

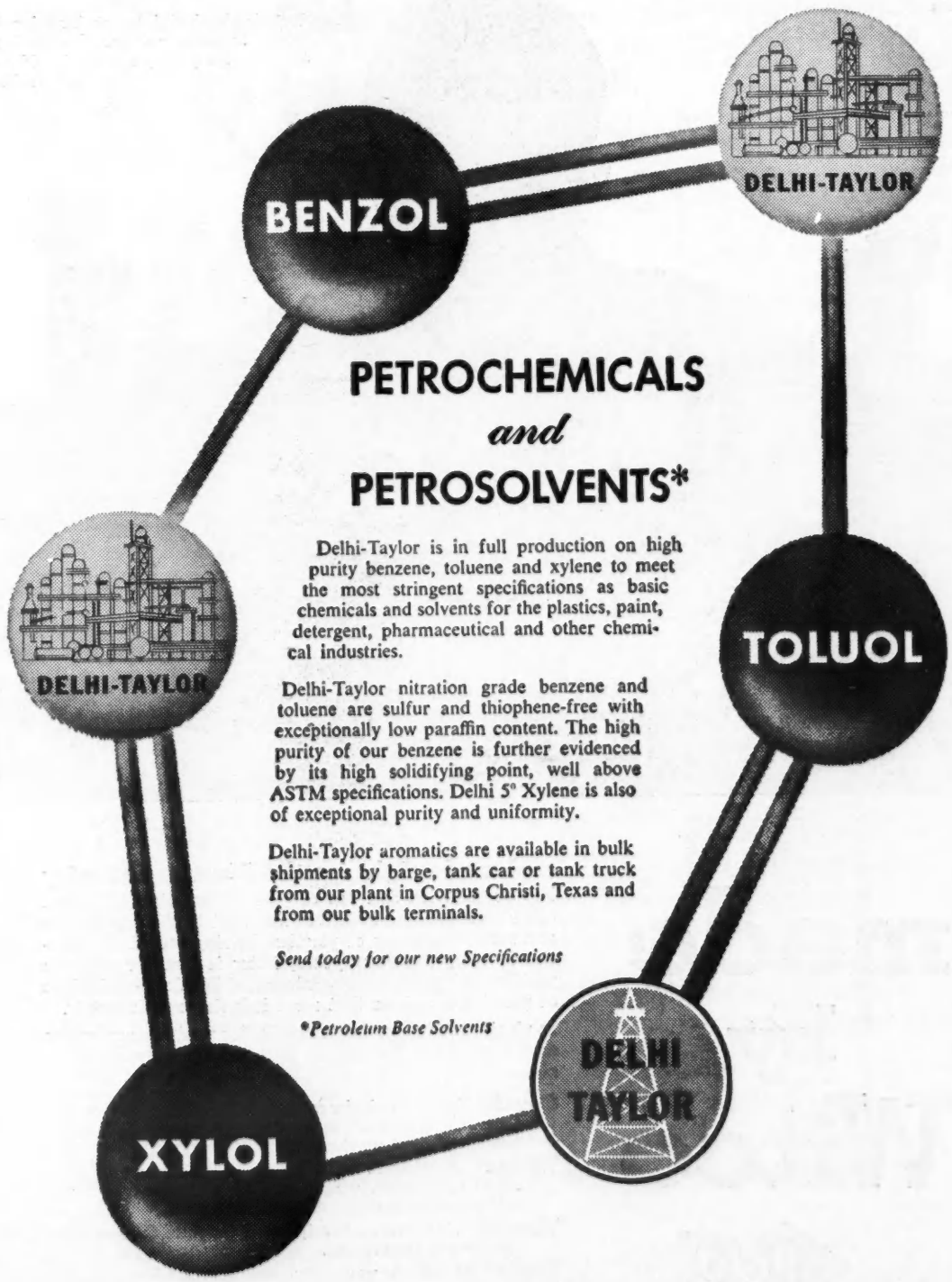
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, crs.	lb.	3.30	3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works.	lb.	2.25	—
Benzyl formate, crs.	lb.	1.85	2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, crs.	lb.	9.85	—
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb.	1.35	1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots.	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, crs.	lb.	35.00	-36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots.	lb.	33.00	-36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, crs.	lb.	12.75	-13.00
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	3.00	—
Betaine hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	1.60	—
Betaine monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.60	—
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).			
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see DiphenyD.			
Birchtar oil, crude, crs.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, crs.	lb.	1.75	1.85
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms.	lb.	4.65	—
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms.	lb.	4.47	5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms.	lb	4.37	4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb	3.20	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF, fib. dms	lb.	3.15	—
Bismuth subiodide, fib. dms	lb.	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.65	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	—
Blackberry root bark, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Black haw root bark, bls.	lb.	.63	.65
Black haw tree bark, bls.	lb.	.45	.50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	115.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	125.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse	ton.	165.00	—
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, New York, unit-ton		5.25	—
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton		6.00	—
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13	.14
bgs., t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
bgs., l.t.l.	lb.	.15½	.33¼
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.48	.50


BENZOL
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PETROCHEMICALS
and
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Delhi-Taylor is in full production on high purity benzene, toluene and xylene to meet the most stringent specifications as basic chemicals and solvents for the plastics, paint, detergent, pharmaceutical and other chemical industries.
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CHEMICAL DIVISION
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Blue Dyes—Cadmium-Selenide Lithopone Red

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Peruvian, dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.65
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.62.50 - —
Bone oil, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).

Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.148.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26

Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.360.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.195.25 -215.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
Boric acid, powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,000-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.20 - —

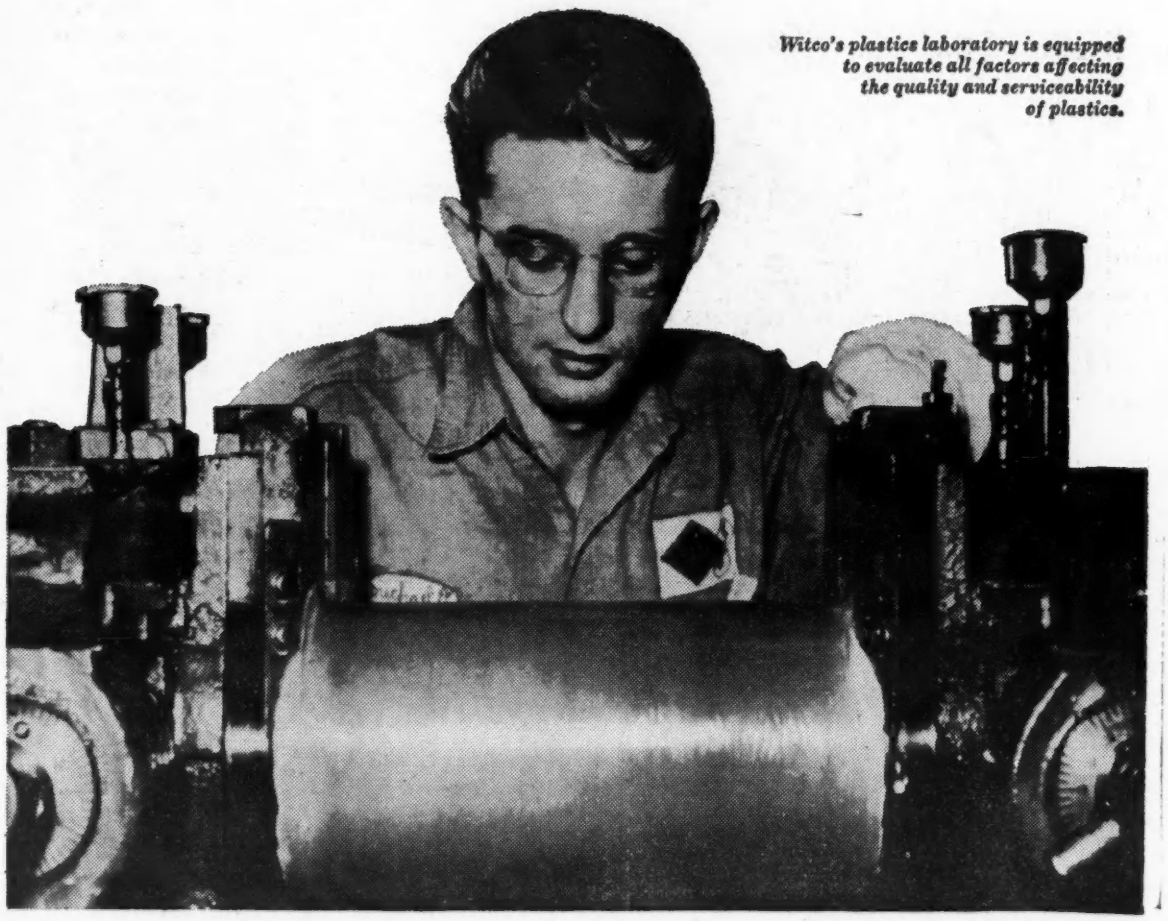
Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy. lb. .14¾- .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .57½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
sec-Synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
tert-Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼- .27½
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 6.30 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 5.90 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Cadmium CP red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —
Cadmium CP yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.55 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.70 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.73 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.90 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.82 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.09 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.00 - —
Light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.80 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 2.61 - 2.66
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.89 - 1.94
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.82 - 2.84



Witco's plastics laboratory is equipped to evaluate all factors affecting the quality and serviceability of plastics.

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87 Years of Growth

and made right for the Plastics Industry

Proper selection and use of plasticizers, stabilizers and other compounding additives are vital to the appearance and service qualities of plastics. Having served the plastics industry for many years, Witco is familiar with the problems of plastics formulators and has developed a line of plastics chemicals that meet industry requirements.

In plastics, and other industries, Witco products are known as the products that do the job—because they are *made right!*

Stayrite® Vinyl Stabilizers—Lead, Calcium, Barium and Cadmium salts made especially for heat and light stabilization of vinyl plastics.

Witcizer® Plasticizers—A full line of Phthalate and other esters—exceptionally light in color and odor-free. Fatty acid esters for surface lubrication and gloss.

Witcarb® Extenders—Precipitated Calcium Carbonates—reinforce as they extend.

Fomrez® No. 50—A new polyester for urethane foams.

Witco 77-86 Coupler—A coupler for urethane foams.

Pigment Blacks—*Every* type from Witco-Continental.

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Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, dark maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.87 - 2.88
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.26 - 2.31
Medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.02 - 2.07
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
Orange shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.57 —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms 100-lb lots or more lb 2.33 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., dms. 100-lb lots or more. lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 2.33 —
Cajeput oil, native cns lb 1.75 3.30
Redist, USP., cns. lb. 1.90 2.10
Calamine USP dms lb .34 —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
Vials, 25 to 100 gram lots, works gram .65 - —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, 6b dms., 100 lbs. or more frt adjusted lb 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate dealers, bgs., c.l., frt alld lb .09 .09½
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .10 .10½
Calcium bromide NF 100 lbs or more lb .97 —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton.10 50 - —
chalk whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32 00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l. works ton.32.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works ton.42.50 - —
medium, bgs. c.l., works ton.38.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l. works ton.48.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, precip., surface treated bgs. c.l., works, ton.37.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.47.50 —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.110.00 -160.00
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00
Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs. c.l., works frt equald ton.31.00 —
Flake, conc., 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Gran. purit. dms lb .27 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.12.50 - —
Pellets bgs., c.l. works ton.37 80 - —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works .... ton.37.00 - —
Solid, 73-75% dms c.l., frt equald ton.29 50 —
dms. t.c.l. works frt equald ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran. dms lb .32 —
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt equald. lb. 29½ .30
Calcium cyanide dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .20 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb 2.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms.... lb. .76 - —
USP, dms. lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms. same basis dm.30 80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .74 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.75 - —
Feed grade, 18½% P bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.77.70 -83.25
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald....ton.93.25 - —
21% P, bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald..ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald....ton.104.50 - —
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs. works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip., dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works..lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs. c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., t.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF X, powd, dms .....lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p. dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.68 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs .... lb. .85 - .90
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb lots .... lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb lots ..... lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots ..... lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms... lb. .26 - .35
White, dms .....lb. .29 - —
Cananga oil, native, cns ..... lb. 7.60 - 7.85
Rectified cns ..... lb. 9.55 -12.65
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs..... lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. .....lb. .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs..... lb. 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs .....lb. 3.50 - —
powd., bxs .....lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Capric acid, C. P., dms. ..... lb. .27 - .29
tanks .....lb. .25 - —

Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald .....lb. .16½ - —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l. .....lb. .23 - —
tanks .....lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. .....lb. .27 - .29
tanks .....lb. .25 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Capsicum oleoresin, NF from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.75 5.25
NF from African pepper dms lb. 4.50 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Caraway oil, NF, cns.....lb. 3.00 - —
Carbazole, 97% bbls. ton lots, works lb 1.05 —
Carbon black, channel rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½ - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. .....lb. .12½ - —
high abrasion, bulk c.l. works, lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works .....lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½ - —
high modulus, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. .....lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l. works lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. ... lb. .11½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns. t.c.l., dlvd or whse. lb. 78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
bgs. t.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .19 - —

Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., works .....lb. .08 - .09
Solid, wholesale works .....lb. .035 - .040
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼ - .09
5-gal dms. 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms. less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .0545 —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l. frt. alld .....lb. .15¼ - —
Tech. consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
dms. t.c.l. t.t.l. frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks frt. alld lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms. smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF bots. ..... lb.45.00 -48.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A". lb. 3.15 - —
Bleached, "B" .....lb. 2.85 - 3.05
Decorticated, Ceylon cs ..... lb 3.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs .....lb. 2.95 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. .....lb. 2.30 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF bulk, 100-lb lots or more dlvd lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd lb.16.90 -17.30

Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. .77 - .78
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .94
North country No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots .....lb. .70 - .72
Ceara refd. pure bgs., ton lots. lb. .80 - .82
Parnahyba crude bgs. ton lots. lb. .72 - .73
Parnahyba refd. pure bgs., ton lots lb. .80 .82
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.31 - 1.33
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.33 - 1.35
Powdered carnauba wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech. 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd. gram. .24½ - —
Carotene, tech., in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms. works, million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd. million units. .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. gram. .29 - —

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NAME OF WAX	M.P. A.S.T.M. D-127-30	PENETRATION 100G/77°/ 5 SEC.	COLOR N.P.A.	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
Cardis Polymer #10	212-216	0-1	1-1½	8-10	25-30	Polymer
Cardis Polymer #8	205–210	1–2	3–5	7–10	24–28	Polymer
Cardis One†	195–200	1–2	4–5	12–16	55–65	Emulsifiable Petroleum Wax
Cardis 314®	184–189	4–6	4–5	13–16	45–55	Emulsifiable Petroleum Wax
Cardis 319®	180–185	5–7	4–6	18–20	65–70	Emulsifiable Petroleum Wax
Cardis 320®	180–185	5–7	4–5	28–30	75–80	Emulsifiable Petroleum Wax
Cardis 262®	195–200	3–5	Brown	14–17	40–45	Specially Processed Petroleum Wax
Polymekon*	195 MIN.	0–3	Yellow	0–0	0–0	Specially Processed Petroleum Wax
Fortex®	190–200	3–5	2½–3½	0–0	0–0	Microcrystalline Hard & Plastic
Mekon® B-20	190–195	3–5	Brown-Black	0–0	0–0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Mekon® A-20	190–195	3–5	Amber-6 Max.	0–0	0–0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Mekon® Y-20	190–195	3–5	Yellow-3-3½	0–0	0–0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Warco® Wax #5	158-160	9-10	Ivory	—	—	Specially Processed Petroleum Wax
Warco® Wax 180 White	180–185	4–7	White	0–0	0–0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Warco® Wax 180 Brown	180–185	4–7	Brown	0–0	0–0	Microcrystalline Hard & Brittle
Warco® Wax 170-A Yellow	170–175	10–15	Yellow 1-2	0–0	0–0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Warco® Wax 170-A Brown	170–175	10–15	Brown	0–0	0–0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Warco® Wax 150-A Yellow	145–155	15–20	Yellow 1-2	0–0	0–0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Warco® Wax 150-A Brown	145–155	15–20	Brown	0–0	0–0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Warcosine®	150–155	15–20	White	0–0	0–0	Microcrystalline Plastic
Paraffin	136–138	FULLY REFINED				Crystalline
Cane Wax 500	171–176	3 Max.	Light Brown	25–35	55–70	Vegetable Wax
Cane Wax 517-711	171–173	2 Max.	Black	—	—	Vegetable Wax
Cane Wax 700	169–174	1.0–1.5	Light Brown	25–30	70–90	Vegetable Wax

† Pat. No. 2,471,102
* Patent Applied For.
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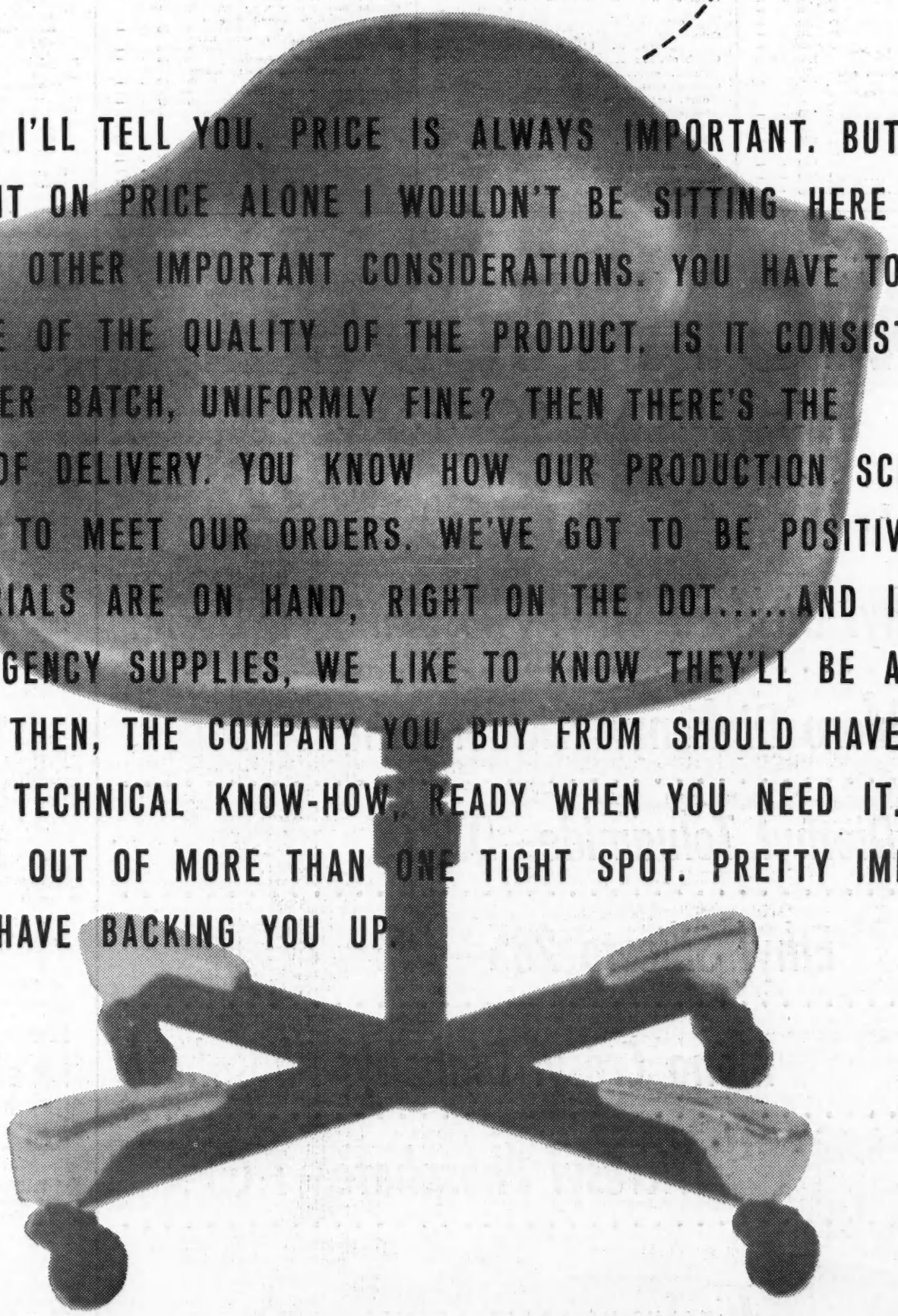
Carvol—m-p-Cresol

Carvol, bots. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk .... lb .35 - .36
Casein, dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
Dom., edible acid precip. 80 mesh bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .64 - —
Imp., acid-precip. grd Argentine, bgs., c.l. lb. .20¾- —
New Zealand ..... lb. .25 - —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N J lb. .22 — —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms, frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.73
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls..... lb. .27 - —
"B" ..... lb. .25½- —
"C" ..... lb. .23½- —
Korintje "A" ..... lb. .27 - —
"B" ..... lb. .26 - —
"C" ..... lb. .24 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b. Brazil ton.105.00 -110.00
Castor oil, dom. blown, dms. c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2800- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2850- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2960- —
tanks ..... lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2710- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2810- —
tanks ..... lb. .2510- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3175- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .3375- —
No. 1, dom., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2450- —
tanks ..... lb. .2150- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2275- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2375- —
tanks ..... lb. .2075- —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2800- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2900- —
USP, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .2600- —
tanks ..... lb. .2300- —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks... lb. .1675- —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50% dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works ..... lb. .19½- .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
split, dms lb .37¼ - 38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works.ton.40.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb 5.25 -30.00
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib dms., works lb 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb 4.29¼- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII, cns., dms. lb 3.45 - 4.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms ..... lb. .51 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs..... lb. .29 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .24½- .25
Celery seed, oil, bots. ..... lb.16.50 -17.50
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., ctns. 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .585 .605
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb. .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .585 .595
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 48% dms. dlvd lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more . lb. 1.44 - —
77%CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 - 1.98
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb 2.03 2.23
Cetyl alcohol, extra, fib cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib cns. 140-lb lots or more lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Roman, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms. 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms. smaller lots, works. lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone, black).
Charcoal, hardwood, bulk, lump c.l., f.o.b. plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.78.00 -80.00
5-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.106.00 —
10-lb paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.96.00 - —
25 lb paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
Briquets, 40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Pinewood, gran. bgs., c.l., works South ton.69.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.74.00 -79.00
Pinewood, lump, bgs. c.l., works, South ton.66.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.70.00 -84.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.50.00 - —
bulk, t.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns..... lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Chestnut extract, imp, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08727- —
powd., 68% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .09817- —
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt alld lb 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech. 94% min, dms., c.l., works lb .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .24 - —
tanks, multiple units 5 cars, works lb .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —

Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40% dms., c.l. frt alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps. ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. 71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 4.08 - —
Chlorine, liq., tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms. c.l lb. .23½ .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97% dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.43 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min 10,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., less than 10,000 lbs. same basis lb. .89 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .81 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., frt alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.t., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb 1.05 - —
dms, t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms. 500 to 1,500 lbs. same basis. lb. 2.00 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works dlvd to N. Y Metropolitan area lb 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib, dms., t.t., works lb 1.10 - —
fib dms., smaller lots works lb 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., 2,000-lbs. or more works. lb 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs. same basis lb 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., bots. lb 1.50 - —
Comi., cyls. 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
cyls. 100 lbs., same basis lb .97 - —
cyls., 25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher.
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content 1 to 15% bbls. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. 40 - .42
blue content 31-45% bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49% bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices are ½c higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N. C. E. of Miss. R. include Davenport, Tenn. and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms. c.l., works, frt equald lb. .29½- — dms., l.c.l., dlvd New York Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .09½- —
obys., works ..... lb. .11¼- —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., 45 dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt alld ..... lb. .44¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots ... lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots ..... lb 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. .93 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .93 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs., afloat. lb. 1.11 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), ens., dms ..... lb. 8.50 -12.00
Citral, CP, bots., cns ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Extra, bots., cns. ..... lb. 5.60 - —
Citric acid, USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs. dms. c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs. dms. 10,000 lb lots f shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran., ogs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb lots f shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.25
Java, cns ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java-type, cns ..... lb. .82 - .85
Citronellal, bots., dms. ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Citronellol, bots., dms ..... lb. 3.25 3.60
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 15.00
Nat, bots. ..... oz 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs. c.l., Tenn ton.16.50 -21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ..... ton.16.50 -21.50
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port net-ton.42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -30.00
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd. air floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs. c.l., works.ton.10.00 - —
Georgia, bgs. l.c.l., works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ton 35.00 -36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long ton.20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls..... lb 1.05 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bgs. ..... lb. .39 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. ..... lb. .47 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, cns., dms.. lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms ..... lb. .87 - .90
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis., bgs. or fib dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
crude, 65%, low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale, for soins., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- —
tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .30½- .35
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .33½- .39
tanks, works gal. .16½- .20½
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.40.00 -42.00
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton.40.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ..... ton.36.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ..... ton.44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co dms. dlvd. lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co, dms lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co, dms ..... lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co, kgs lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co, kgs ..... lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co, kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls ..... lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. ..... lb. .91 - .96
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14¾- —
tanks, Pac. coast ..... lb. .13¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms.... lb. .22½- .28
tanks ..... lb. .20 - —
double (stripped), dms. ..... lb. .23½- .26
tanks ..... lb. .21 - —
Cod oil, Newfoundland, dms..... lb. .11 - .11¼
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms..... gal. 1.50 - 1.55
Cohosh root, black, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. .... oz.29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls. ..... lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs..... lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. ..... lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms ..... lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls..... lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs.... lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. ..... lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns. dms..... lb. .65 - .75
Copaiba oil, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Condurango bark, bls ..... lb. .26 - —
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .3100- —
bgs., l.c.l. works ..... lb. .3250- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .41 - .41¼
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .27½- .28
Cryst., dried, dms., works... lb. .35¾- .36¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works. lb. .4068- .4468
Copper cyanide, tech. dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more. lb. .634 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more. lb. .644 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .664 - .684
Copper gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .47¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .47¾- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .25 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .28½- .30½
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls. 100-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .41¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .41¼- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .39¼- —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63¼
Copper quinolinolate, fib dms. lb. 4.25 4.50
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1770- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs.11.20 -13.70
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.20.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.21.40 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis ..100 lbs.24.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..100 lbs.25.40 -28.40
Copper undecylenate, dms ..... lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f.... ton.185.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f ..... ton.180.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots ..... lb. 9.25 -12.00
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian bgs ..... lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works .. lb. .15½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, Refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .2123- .2150
tanks ..... lb. .1923- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms ..... lb. .17¼- .20
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l ..... 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be, non-ret. dms., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. ... 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bulk, gram. 3.50 3.55
Costus oil, bots. ..... oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton.55.50 -56.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .15¼ Nom.
tanks, Valley ..... lb. .14¾- —
tanks, Texas Lubbock ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, Texas, Waco ..... lb. .14¾- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York ..... lb. .05 - —
Refd., salad, dms. ..... lb. .20½- .21
tanks ..... lb. .18½- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms..... lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls ..... lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works. gal. .226 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... gal. .42 - .44
dms, l.c.l. same basis..... gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis ..... gal. .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Hardwood, NF, bots. cbys lb. 1.30 - —
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0460- —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —

HOW DO I BUY?



WELL NOW, I'LL TELL YOU. PRICE IS ALWAYS IMPORTANT. BUT IF I BOUGHT ON PRICE ALONE I WOULDN'T BE SITTING HERE TODAY. THERE ARE OTHER IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS. YOU HAVE TO BE 100% SURE OF THE QUALITY OF THE PRODUCT. IS IT CONSISTENT BATCH AFTER BATCH, UNIFORMLY FINE? THEN THERE'S THE QUESTION OF DELIVERY. YOU KNOW HOW OUR PRODUCTION SCHEDULES ARE TIMED TO MEET OUR ORDERS. WE'VE GOT TO BE POSITIVE OUR RAW MATERIALS ARE ON HAND, RIGHT ON THE DOT....AND IF WE NEED EMERGENCY SUPPLIES, WE LIKE TO KNOW THEY'LL BE AVAILABLE, TOO. THEN, THE COMPANY YOU BUY FROM SHOULD HAVE PLENTY OF TECHNICAL KNOW-HOW, READY WHEN YOU NEED IT. THAT'S HELPED ME OUT OF MORE THAN ONE TIGHT SPOT. PRETTY IMPORTANT THING TO HAVE BACKING YOU UP.

FOLIC ACID NEOMYCIN PYRIDOXINE INTRINSIC FACTOR CONCENTRATE

FOR QUALITY, UNIFORMITY, PROMPT DELIVERY, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE EVEN IN EMERGENCIES
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, FINE CHEMICALS DIVISION, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK

CYANAMID

m-p-Cresol, 2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 • —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • —
tanks, same oasis lb. .15 • —
30° 30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½ • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ • —
o-Cresol m.p. 29°-29.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
25-28.9°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 • —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb .13 • —
p-Cresol 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb .49 • —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 • 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.15 • —
c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.35 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
Meta-para content 25% or less, tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 • —
c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —

Cresylic acid, coaltar, imported, meta-para content, 25% or less, tanks, f.o.b., New Jersey area, frt. equald to competitive points gal. 1.00 • —
Cresylic acid, petroleum, dom., 200° C. to 232° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .65 • .72
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 • .67
245° to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 • —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ • .25
Crotonic acid, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 • —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .29 • —
Cubeb oil, cns lb. 12.00 • 15.00
Powd., cs lb. .95 • —
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .11 • —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .24 • —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. No prices.
Cumin oil, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 • 7.55
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½ • —

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 57.00 • —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.85 • —
Cyanamide, indust., grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 • —
6-16 mesh dms., c.l., works ton. 120.00 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 • —
Cyanoacetic acid, tech., bbls lb. .90 • 1.25
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .72 • —
tanks, works gal. .55 • —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .26½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .27½ • —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 • —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
tanks, works lb. .29 • —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5° C. 85° C., 360-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
360-lb. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .60 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 • —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
tanks, works lb. .47 • —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works cyl. 48.00 • —
6-oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 • —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .42 • —
cyls., 100-gal. lots gal. .41 • —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 • —
Cypress oil, bots lb. 3.50 • —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Dichloro Vinyl Phosphate—D.D.V.P.

Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane—D.D.T.

Diethyl Toluamide—D.E.T.

Ethyl Silicate 28%—40%

Mono Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

Tricresyl Phosphate—T.C.P.

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

D

2,4-D tech., bags., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 • —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 • .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 • —
2,4-D propyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 • .52
tanks, works lb. .42 • —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. No stocks.
E, bgs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .13¾ • .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08¼ • .09½
black, bold, bgs. lb. .14½ • .16½
unscraped, bgs lb. .13 • .14½
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼ • .13½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .13 • .15
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾ • .20
Siam, cs. lb. .35 • .39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .41 • .45
No. 2, bgs lb. .31¼ • .34
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks
dust, bgs. lb. .17 • .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 • —
DDD, tech. flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 • .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .23 • —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 • —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½ • —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½ • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 • —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 • —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bags., c.l., t.l., works ton. 51.00 • —
Feed grade, 17% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 60.00 • —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton. 69.12 • —
19% P, paper bags, works, Houston, Tex., c.l. and t.l. per ton. 69.50 • —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10 • .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 • .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64½ • .66
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½ • .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .48½ • .50
Tankcar sales require written autnorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .65½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70½ • .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .49½ • —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 • .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 • —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .695 • .795
tanks, same basis gal. .485 • —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • .77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 • 25.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 6.50 • —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.38 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 • —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 • —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 • —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 • —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrin, potato imp., bgs. lb. .10½ • .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .19¾ • —
Anhyd., dms lb. .20¾ • —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ • —
tanks dlvd lb. .13 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ • —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.30 • 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .29½ • —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms, l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb .29½ • —
o-Dianisidine, fib., dms. lb 3.00 • —

Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.89¾-	.90
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.90¼-	.91
tanks, same basis lb.	.88	- —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb.	.55	- —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb.	.33	- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb.	.34	- —
tanks, frt. alld lb.	.30½-	—
Dibutyl maleate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb.	.33	- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dms., frt. alld lb.	.34	- —
tanks, frt. alld lb.	.30½-	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb.	.32½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.30	- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.70	- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.70½-	—
tanks, works lb.	.68	- —
Dibutyl tartrate dms., works, frt. alld lb.	.65½-	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.55½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.56½-	—
tanks same basis lb.	.53	- —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb.	1.20	- —
dms. l.t.l., dlvd lb.	1.24	- —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb.	1.05	- —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb.	1.07	- —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.91	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.95	- —
tanks, dlvd. lb.	.86	- —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.31	- .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.32	- .33
tanks, dlvd lb.	.27½-	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.63	- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.63½	- .64
tanks, works lb.	.61	- —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D)		
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb.	.83	- —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb.	.12¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.11	- —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. allwd. E lb.	.14½-	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb.	.19½-	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb.	.34	- —
tanks, works lb.	.32	- —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).		
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.13	- —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb.	.05	- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.06	- —
tanks, works lb.	.03	- —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.54	- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.55	- —
tanks, works lb.	.52	- —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb.	58¼-	.59
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.59¼-	.60
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.34	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.35	- —
tanks, same basis lb.	.31½-	—
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb.	1.80	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	1.85	- —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb.	.27	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.28	- —
tanks, same basis lb.	.24¼-	—
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital)		
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb.	.18½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.47	- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb.	.48	- —
tanks, same basis lb.	.45	- —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.69½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.70½-	—
tanks, dlvd lb.	.67	- —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.42	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.43	- .45
tanks, same basis lb.	.40	- —
Diethyl phthalate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, dlvd lb.	.29	- —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.19½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.20¼-	—
tanks, works lb.	.17½-	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb.	.52	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.53	- —
tanks, same basis lb.	.49½-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.57	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.58	- —
tanks, same basis lb.	.55	- —
Diethylbenzene, dms. t.l., frt. alld. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb.	.18½-	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate)		
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).		
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb.	.17¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.18¾-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.15¼-	—
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb.	.51½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.52¼-	—
lb.	.16½-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, lb.	.30¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.31½-	—
tanks, dlvd E lb.	.28¾-	—
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.30¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.31	- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.28¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.23½-	—
tanks, dlvd lb.	.20	- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.27¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.28	- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.25¼-	—
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.20½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd lb.	.18½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.44	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.45	- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.41½-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP bots., 10-kilo lots kilo	100.00	-147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo.	110.00	-152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb.	1.20	- —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram.	4.35	- 4.75
Diglycol laurate, dms lb.	.32¾-	.34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb.	.26	- .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb.	.14	- —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.64	- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.64½-	.65
tanks, works lb.	.63	- —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb.	1.10	- 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram.	.0850-	.0875
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram.	.0850-	.0875
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb.	2.75	- —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb.	2.55	- —
tech., dms lb.	1.09	- —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.17	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.18	- —
tanks, dlvd lb.	.14½-	—
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.32½-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.29	- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.10	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.11½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E lb.	.08	- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	.31	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.32	- —
tanks, same basis lb.	.28½-	—
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.63½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.64½-	—
tanks, works lb.	.61	- —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb.	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.22	- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb.	.50½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb.	.51½-	—
tanks, same basis lb.	.48	- —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb.	.13	- —
Nat., bgs. lb.	.12	- —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb.	3.00	- 3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb.	4.85	- 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb.	1.225	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	1.235	- —
tanks, dlvd lb.	1.20	- —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb.	.68½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. 100% basis lb.	.69½-	—
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb.	66	- —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms lb.	2.00	- 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb.	.32	- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.33	- —
tanks, works lb.	.29½-	—
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb.	1.275	- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb.	1.285	- —
tanks, works lb.	1.25	- —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb.	.15	- —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.16	- —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.16¼-	—
Dimethyl sulfide, dms. c.l., works. lb.	.16½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.17	- —
tanks, works lb.	.15	- —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln. dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb.	.42	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb.	.33	- —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb.	.38	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb.	.38½-	—
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb.	.31	- —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.32	- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.33	- —
tanks, frt. alld lb.	.30	- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works lb.	.34	- .39
tanks, works lb.	.32	- —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb.	.80	- —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb.	1.56	- —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb.	.22	- —
89° C., dms lb.	.24	- —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld E lb.	.15	- —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb.	.20¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld. E lb.	.20	- —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls lb.	.37	- —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb.	.11	- —
Refd., 63°C., dms lb.	.23	- —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.42½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works lb.	.43½-	—
tanks, works lb.	.40	- —

You can combine any or all Blockson chemicals in one car or truckload and receive the carload price on each item. You'll find that this "one stop" purchasing simplifies your scheduling. A collect phone call to Blockson instantly expedites any unforeseen needs.

You'll carry far less inventory, since Blockson can be depended on to vary the flow of Phosphates precisely to your changing requirements regardless of changing market conditions. For further information, call Blockson or your Blockson distributor.

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL COMPANY
Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
Joliet, Illinois

Also major producers of:
Hydrofluoric Acid
Sulfuric Acid
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Silicofluoride
Hygrade Fertilizer
Teox 120
Nonionic Surfactant

Dioctyl Phthalate—Ester Gum

Dioctyl phthalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- .31
cms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31½- .32
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .28½
Dioctyl sebacate dms. c.l., works. lb. .60½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61½- .62½
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .58 .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks works lb. .27 - —
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist. dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .77 - —
Tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene steam- dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .59 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd New York gal .67 - —
tanks, works, south gal. .45 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade cns. lb. .85 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd. flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Material in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls. c.l., US ports ex dock ton 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Divinylbenzene, 50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms. l.c.l. works 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 21.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 5.25 - 5.70
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.55 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.10 - 3.60
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2B lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.39 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. 1.03 - —
208 Fast blue SB lb. 1.30 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. 1.09 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc. lb. 1.91 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.37 - —
363 Brilliant yellow conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.93 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.64 - —
657 Malachite green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1083 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue, BLFD, double paste lb. 2.92 - —
1150 Olive R, Single paste dms., dlvd. lb. 1.42 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 2.16 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.60 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green, CG lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R, conc lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb. 2.95 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red B, conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.27 - 1.29
Tanners, bbls. lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
oz. 48.25 -49.00
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 48.25 -49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd. 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - .73
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - .73
Powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - .73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
l-Epinephrine, base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .80 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 -84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 87.75 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .14½- .16
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .16

You get *prompt container delivery* from

There are seven centrally located U.S. Steel container factories across the country. Each one is completely integrated to give "next-door" service to every shipper in the area. Why not make your shipping plans around this prompt, sure U.S. Steel service.

Profit from all 5 of these U.S. Steel extras, too:

- **Best rust protection** — there's more zinc phosphate on every USS rust-inhibited container.
- **Widest container variety** — from 2½-gal. pails to 55-gal. drums, including stainless.
- **Eye-catching containers** — your containers not only ship your product, but advertise it, too — when color-decorated by U. S. Steel.
- **Job-tailored fittings** — a wide selection of fittings to choose from, others available to order.
- **Longer container life**—extra zinc phosphate gives your containers a safer, longer life.

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Chicago, Ill. • New Orleans, La. • Sharon, Pa. • Camden, N. J.

USS STEEL DRUMS

UNITED STATES STEEL

Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l. dlvd E of Rockies. gal.20.58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.20.63 -20 69
tanks, same basis gal.20.42 - —
tax-free, dms., c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms. dlvd E of Rockies. gal.21.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.75 -21.81
tanks, same basis gal.21.54 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine)
Ethyl amyl ketone dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .48 - —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .43 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
Vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works. lb. .65 - .70
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Ethyl chloride tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. 10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 - —
½-lb cns. lb 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether indust. dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
Ethyl gallate dms. 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.)
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed, frt. alld. E. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., l.c., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb lots and over lb. 6.40 - —
100-lb fib dms. smaller lots lb. 6.65 - 6.95
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-80% dms lb. .70 - .80
NF, rectified, 80-90%, dms lb. .88 - .95
Eugenol, USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 - .17

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works. lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .15 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .28 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .31 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Ferric acetate, liq., 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
Soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
USP IX, djns lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Anhyd., indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
42° Be., sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs. lb. .84 - .87
Ferric pyrophosphate NF VII, soluble, powd, gran., pearls, dms. 10,000-lb lots lb. .40½- —
Ferric resinate 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms. c.l., frt alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld lb 40 - .44
Ferric sulfate partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35 25 —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 36 25 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33 25 —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran- dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran. bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27 00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., cns lb 09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.00 - 4.10
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 4.80 - —

for exacting production schedules...

MATHIESON POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS

(Poly-G's)

Poly-G 200, 300, 400 and 600 are clear, odorless, viscous liquids which are soluble in water, acetone, ethanol, ethyl acetate and toluene. Poly-G 1000, 1500 and B1530 are white waxy materials having slightly less water solubility than the lower members of the series. The Poly-G's are produced to meet the most exacting requirements ... delivered directly by our own fast-moving fleet of tank cars and tank trucks ... stocked locally, in resin-lined drums, by Mathieson distributors in key industrial areas.

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Ethylene Oxide
Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Diamine
Diethylene Glycol
Triethylene Glycol
Polyethylene Glycols (Poly-G's)
Polyamines
Ethanolamines
Dichloroethylether
Ethylene Dichloride
Surfactants (Poly-Tergents)
Glycol Ether Solvents (Poly-Solv's)

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ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION
OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
ONE PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

5633

Fish Oil—Guaiacwood Oil

Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms.	lb.	.1480- .1800
Kettle-bodied, dms.	lb.	.1680- .1730
Light-pressed, dms.	lb.	.1300- .1350
tanks	lb.	.1150- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units.		.14 • —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15½- —
800,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.16 • —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion. Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.		
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	125.00 -128.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area	ton.	121.00 -124.00
Flaxseed (see Psyllium seed).		
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo-lots or more	gram	.70 • —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 10 kilos or more	kilo.	62.00 • —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0715- —
tanks, dlvd	lb	0450- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0740- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0475- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd	lb.	.0420- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1675- .1778
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.60 • .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines,	ton.	19.00 • —
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines	ton.	17.50 • —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	20.00 -21.75
Fuller's earth, oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis.	ton.	17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l. ship. point	ton.	4.50 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28½- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.		
Furfural, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13 • —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 • —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.12 • —
tanks, dlvd. W	lb.	.13 • —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works	lb.	.29 • —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.20 • —
dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.21 • —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.184 • —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19 • —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 • —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45 • —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.73 • —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.00 • —
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.02 • 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.78 • —
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.80 • 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.50 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	1.45 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).		
Garlic oil, domestic, bots.	oz.	5.55 • 6.03
imp., bots.	oz.	3.75 • 4.50
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).		
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.53 • —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.65 • —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.72 • —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.75 • —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.82 • —
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.26 • —
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.23 • —
Grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.27 • —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	2.75 • 3.05
Standard, cns., dms.	lb.	1.70 • 1.95
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns.	lb.	16.50 -17.00
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	16.50 -17.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).		
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.50 • 2.60
Ginger oil, dist., bots.	lb.	15.00 -16.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots.	lb.	6.75 • 6.90
NF, from Jamaican root, bots.	lb.	14.75 • —
Ginger root, African, bls.	lb.	.19 • —
Cochin, bgs.	lb.	.14½- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.71 • —
No. 3, bgs.	lb.	.66 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs.	lb.	.20 • —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).		
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.19½- —
dms l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20½- —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 • —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 • —
104 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 • —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 • —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 • —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22 • —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾- —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 • —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 • —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 • —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 • —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 • —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.		
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 • —
95-121 bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28 • —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30 • —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32 • —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34 • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36 • —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.38 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.40 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.42 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43 • —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.		
1-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00 • —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.05 • —
1-Glutamine, bots.	gram.	.65 • —
Glycerine, crude, nat., dom., saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.16½- —
Soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks.	lb.	.15 • —
Imp., nat., soaplye, 80%, c.i.f.	lb.	.13½- .14½ Nominal
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27¾- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29 • —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.26⅞- —
Glycerine, nat., refd., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¾- —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅛- —
high gravity, yellow, dist., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29 • —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30 • —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27⅛- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).		
Glycerol (see Glycerine).		
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).		
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¼- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18 • —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls.	lb.	4.10 • —
Grapefruit oil, dms	lb.	1.60 • 1.90
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.06 • .09½
Graphite, amorphous, cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.19 • .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.21 • .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 • .31½
Graphite, flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 • .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse	lb.	.29 • .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08¾- .08½
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07¾- .07⅞
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¾- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.18¼- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l.	lb.	.19¾- —
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¾- .22¾

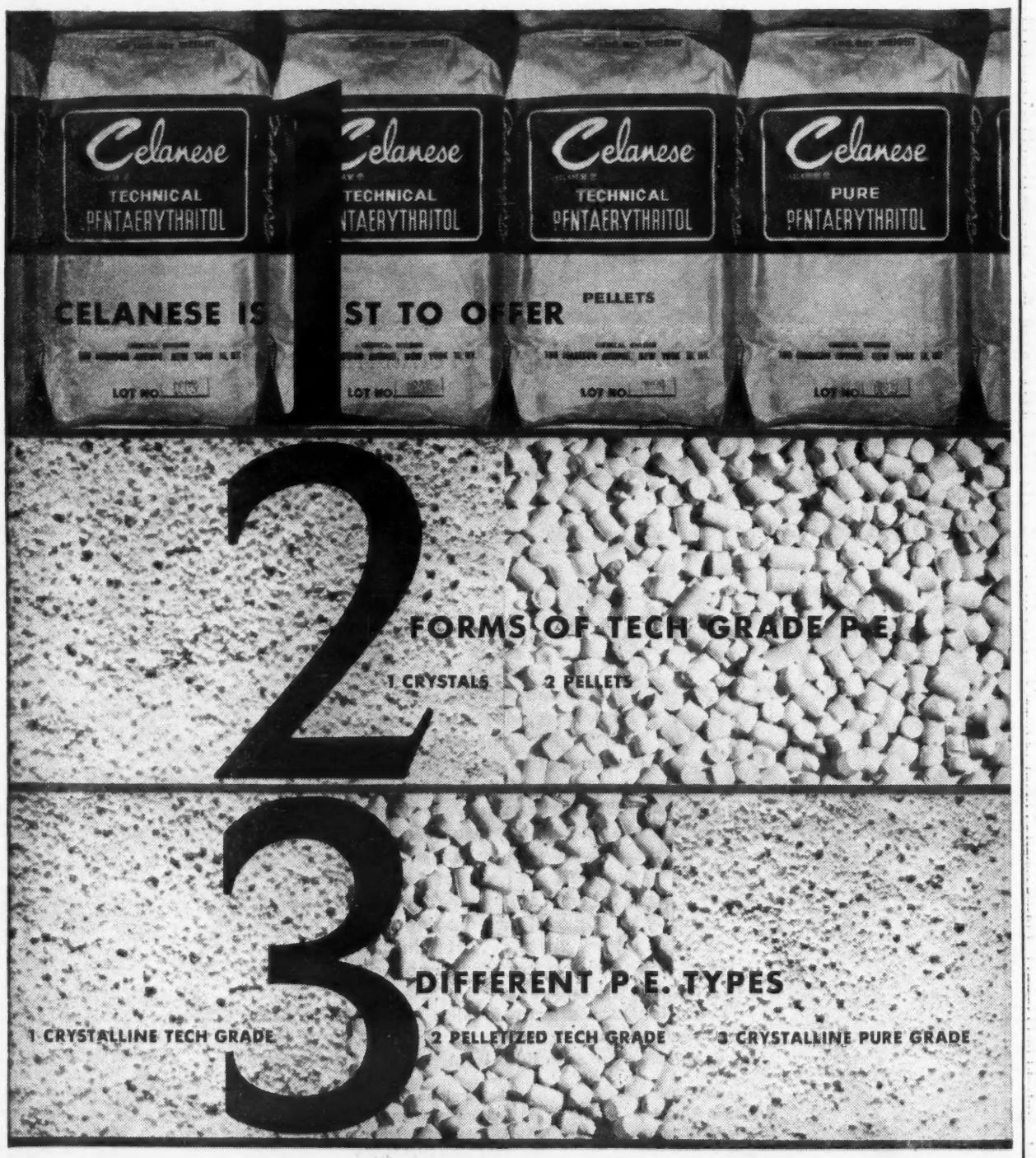
Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls	lb.	.45 • —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins	lb	2.10 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms	lb	2.30 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms.	lb.	3.40 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.40 • .45
l.c.l.	lb.	.43 • .48
Tech. grade, bgs.	lb.	.30 • .35
Guaiacwood oil, cns.	lb.	3.25 • 3.75

Gums

Gum quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.



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Celanese
CHEMICALS

Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 656A, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

Export Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.30.30 • —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 • —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 • —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 • —
100-lb. paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.00 • —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome.lb. 2.45 • —
Hansa G pigment, bbls lb. 2.20 • —
Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .21 • —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.lb. 2.65 • 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 • .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 • —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 • —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 • —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½ • —
Hemlock oil, cns lb. 3.00 • 3.50
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 • .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal .20 • —
tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .16¼ • —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .16¼ • —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 • —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 • —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb.23.00 • —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works lb.23.50 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.94 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 • —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 • —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42¼ • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½ • .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex gal. .17 • —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .33 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 • 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 • —
Hexyl salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 • —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 • —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 5.50 • —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 • —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 5.75 • —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 • .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 • 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 • 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 • —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 • —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ • .30¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¼ • —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.

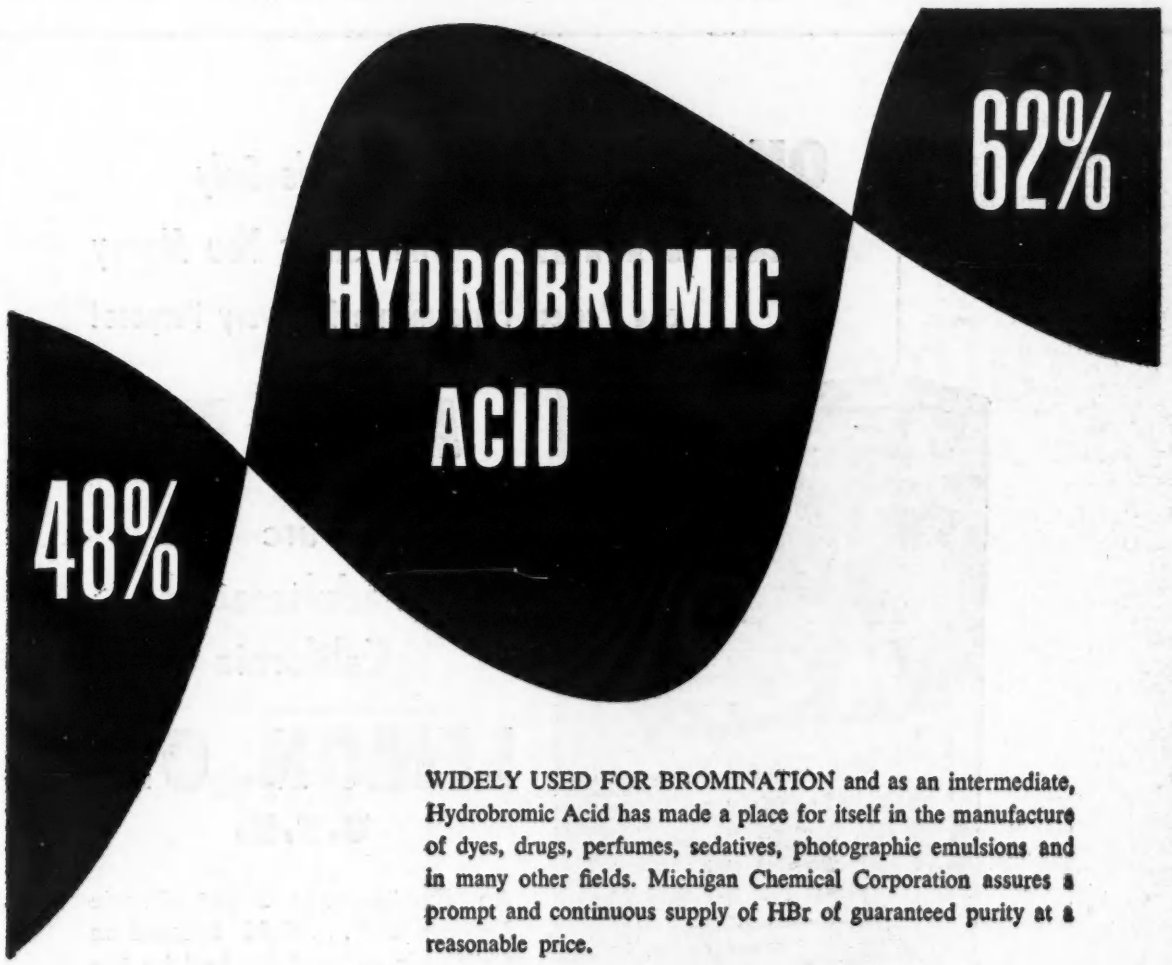
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 • .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.03
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.26.00 • —
Hydrochloric acid, 20°, cbs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 • —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.63 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 • —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works. lb.15¾ • —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ • .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ • —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ • .23¼
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 3.20 • —
Hydrocortisone alcohol bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 3.20 • —
Hydrocyanic acid, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 • —
cyls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • .80
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 • —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 • —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 • —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 • —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 • —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .20 • .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c., works lb. .45 • —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 • —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½ • .32½
cyls., dlvd. W lb. .39 • —
tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .03¾ • .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 • —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms lb. 1.03 • 1.08
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½ • —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½ • —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago. lb. .11 • —
tanks, Belle, W Va lb. .073 • —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 4.95 • 5.30
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 6.00 • 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 6.00 • 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 • —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 • —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, ton lots, f.o.b., works lb. .85 • —
NF, 30%, all quantities, same basis lb. .75 • —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms., jars lb. .75 • .95
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indol, CP, bots. lb.16.00 • 18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb. 5.00 • —
dms., dlvd lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 • —
Resub., USP, dms., jars lb. 2.30 • 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb. 5.90 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 • 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb. 4.65 • 4.70
b-Ionone, cns lb. 4.80 • 4.90
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 9.00 • —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb.10.00 • —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb .28 • .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .54 • —
Imp., British, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .48 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .49 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 • —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .57 • —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis, lb. .58 • —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 • —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col., and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¼ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½ • —
Iron oxide brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ • —
Iron oxide hydrated yellow, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ • —
Iron oxide metallic brown, bgs., works lb. .04 • —
Iron oxide metallic red, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½ • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .02¾ • —
Iron oxide Persian Gulf red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼ • —
Iron oxide red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12¾ • —
Iron oxide red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa. bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .08 • —



WIDELY USED FOR BROMINATION and as an intermediate, Hydrobromic Acid has made a place for itself in the manufacture of dyes, drugs, perfumes, sedatives, photographic emulsions and in many other fields. Michigan Chemical Corporation assures a prompt and continuous supply of HBr of guaranteed purity at a reasonable price.

HYDROBROMIC ACID

ASSAY:	48% TECHNICAL	62% TECHNICAL
Molecular Weight:	80.924	80.924
Specific Gravity at 20/4°C:	1.488	1.74
Pounds per gallon at 20°C:	12.4	14.5
HCl, not more than:	0.10%	0.15%
Vapor pressure at 30°C:		85 mm
at 50°C:		380 mm

Michigan Chemical Corporation, for more than twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure bromine derivatives, among them Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Write for further information or catalog.

C-56-12
*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
534 Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

Iron oxide Spanish red, bbls., c.l. ex dock lb. .05¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type bgs. l.c.l lb. .0205- .0345
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .54 - .60
Isobornyl formate, dms lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
bulk, smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00

Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
Refd., 85%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Refd., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —

Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .78 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .90 Nom.
powd., bbls. bxs lb. 1.15 Nom.
Japan wax, cs lb. .33 - .34
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Twice rectified bots lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60
Juniper tar oil, NF (see Juniper tar).
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .36
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .30 - .33
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .20 - —
Benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1432½ —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1788- .2100
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1838- .2150
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. qeuald. lb. .1888- .2200
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. qeuald. lb. .1938- .2250
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3038- .3600
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3088 -.3650
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .3138- .3700
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3188- .3750
Lactic acid, plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2100- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2150- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2200- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2250- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .3600- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .3650- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .3700- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .3750- —
Lactic acid, tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cyls lb. .85 - .88
Lactose, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ¼c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
Lactose, USP, fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs., ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 4.50 Nom.
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., mds., works lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. lb. .12½- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms lb. .30½- .33
tanks lb. .28 - —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works lb. .68 - —
Lavandin oil, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls lb. .25 - .40
Select, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 5.00
38-40% ester, cns lb. 7.50 - 8.50
40-42% ester, cns lb. 8.75 - 9.50
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 2.05 - —
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
3-lb. bgs. or larger, l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
1-lb. bgs., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic cabonate).
Lead chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs., New York. lb. .13 - —
St. Louis lb. .1280- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech., powd., bbls. lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. c.l., same basis. lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .48 - —
Lead silicate, (see Lead, white, basic silicate).
Lead sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.
Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality – *the highest* – for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anahiem, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 - .17
Edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works	lb.	9.00 - —
Lemon oil, terpeneless, bots.	lb.	22.00 -30.00
USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	3.00 - 4.00
Messina, cns.	lb.	4.50 - 6.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms.	lb.	1.15 - 1.35
dl-Leucine, dms., works	lb.	12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls.	lb.	.15 - .17
Powd., bls.	lb.	.12 - .15
Whole, bls.	lb.	.10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns	lb.	3.75 - 5.50
Lignosulfonate 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 30,000 tons Metropolitan New York destination, freight equalized with nearest producing pt	ton.	22.13 - —
Hydrated, bulk,, c.l. same basis.	ton.	23.63 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	27.63 - —
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns.	lb.	6.50 - 7.50
West Indian, cns	lb.	6.25 - 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	8.50 -11.00
Terpeneless, dist., bots.	lb.	68.00 - —
expressed	lb.	82.00 -90.00
Lime salts (see Calcium).		
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).		
Limestone grd., bgs., works	ton.	3.50 - 4.00
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms.	lb.	4.55 - 5.15
Ex linaloe wood oil, dms.	lb.	5.30 - 7.10
Synthetic, dms., works	lb.	5.50 - —
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms	lb.	4.75 - 5.35
96-98%, dms.	lb.	5.25 - 6.60
Ex petitgrain, bots.	lb.	4.80 - 5.90
Synthetic, dms., works	lb.	5.50 - —
Lindane 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.58 - 1.68
Lindane, 99%, tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld	lb.	2.63 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls	lb.	.25 - —
Without leaves, bls	lb.	.30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills	ton.	52.50 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis,	ton.	46.00 - —
Linseed oil raw dms. c.l., New York	lb.	.1870- —
dms., l.c.l., New York	lb.	.1970- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1510- —
tanks, New York	lb.	.1660- —
tankwagon New York	lb.	.1700- .1710
Boiled linseed oil .006c. per lb. higher.		
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms.	lb.	.2170- —
Water-white, dms.	lb.	.2470- —
Linseed pitch, dms	lb.	.06 - .06¾
Litharge coml. powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾- —
Lithium benzoate dms	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald	lb.	2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	1.29¼- —
dms. ton lots to t.l. dlvd	lb.	1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.73 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis.	lb.	.79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots	lb.	1.23½- —
Lithium chloride, tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld	lb.	.87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots.	lb.	1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd.	lb.	2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots and more, works.	lb.	9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works	lb.	.95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works	lb.	1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.47½- —
dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works	lb.	.53½- —
Lithium sulfate dms. 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works	lb.	1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works	lb.	.98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works	lb.	1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord. bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls.	lb.	.50 - .65
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works	oz.	37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs.	lb.	.38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41 - —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½- —
Solid No. 1, boxes, c.l.	lb.	.35 - —
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	5.50 - —
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms	lb.	12.00 - —
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25-50 lbs.	lb.	12.00 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, bls.	lb.	2.50 - —
West Indian No. 1, bls., shipment	lb.	3.10 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	13.50 -15.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald	lb.	.25¾- .26½
Tech. syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.29¾- .30½
rubber grade extra light, bgs., c.l. frt. equald	lb.	.29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.30½- —
USP, light bgs	lb.	.36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms.	lb.	.45 - .53
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	45.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars	lb.	.93 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.10½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12½- .13½
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½- .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.		
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 - .15
Hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide NF powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works	lb.	.24½- .25½
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.35¼- —
Sticks, cs, works, frt. alld. on carlots	lb.	.59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works	lb.	29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).		
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb.	.75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).		
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.10¼- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90 - 3.15
Magnesium sulfate, USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.43 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.		
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls., works	lb.	5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.92 - 1.02
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms.	lb.	.37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per lb higher.		
Malic acid, tech., dms.	lb.	.50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.50 - .52
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.35 - —
Manganese arsenate, bgs.	lb.	.16 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms.	lb.	.23½- —
Manganese carbonate, bbls., works.	lb.	.22 - —
Manganese chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.25½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net, works	ton.	148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis	ton.	144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms., same basis	ton.	152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.		
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.38 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms.	lb.	.35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.	lb.	.41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.34 - —
dms. ton lots, dlvd. E	lb.	.36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E	lb.	.38 - —

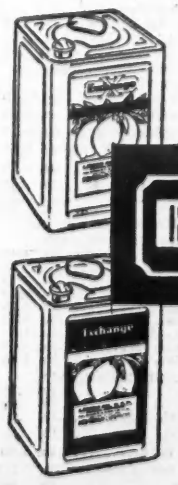
Now! Lemon oils "tailor-made" to your specific needs!

Now Exchange Lemon Oil California Cold-Pressed is tailor-made for your use.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 410, is the familiar favorite for extracts with supreme clarity, for exquisite character. Look for the gold line across the label.

Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., product specification Number 413, is recommended for emulsions and formulations specifying the whole unemulsified oil. This product is called Royal Line. Look for the blue line across the label.

Both Exchange product types—Number 410 and Number 413—provide full, unadulterated flavor, superb quality, matchless uniformity and exacting dependability. Look for the name "Exchange"—the standard of service—on the tamper-proof tab on the container.



Exchange

LEMON OIL U.S.P.
CALIFORNIA COLD-PRESSED

Sunkist Growers PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC. 180 Varick Street New York 14, N.Y.

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC. 76 Ninth Avenue New York 11, N.Y.

UNGERER & COMPANY, INC. 161 Avenue of the Americas New York 13, N.Y.

Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Dept., Sunkist Growers.

Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. .33 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton. 97.50 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton. 104.50 • —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms. lb. .24 • —
Manganous gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 • —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, ton. 64.00 -65.00
South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .34 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .27
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .18½- .22
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 • —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Menadione, USP, bots gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .08¾- .09
Menthol, Nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.50 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 • —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.92 • —
NF, gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 6.84 • —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 7.72 • —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.97 - 6.01
Tech., c.l., works, tech. lb. 5.77 • —
NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 • —
Mercuric oxide yellow, bbls., tech., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 5.60 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide yellow, NF lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 223.00 -228.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 • —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., frt. alld or dlvd. gal. .48½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .55½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .32½- —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works, Carteret, Camden, N. J gal. .29½- —
Syn., Zone 2, dms., c.l. or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min., dlvd. metropolitan areas gal. .38½- —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.45 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .21 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala. Ga.; Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .72 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .51 • —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 • —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .65 • .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 • .63
Methyl cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. 1.05 • —
Methyl cellulose, standard vis. (15,-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 • —
50-lb. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 • .89
Methyl chloride, indust. cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 • .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb. .10 • —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 • —
t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
l.t.l., works lb. .23 • —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 28.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 4.85 • —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W Va lb. .31 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech. 80%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.40 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.45 • —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF, 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 • —
Methyl salicylate, USP cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. .68 • —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.80 • —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 • —

Methyl violet toner dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago.

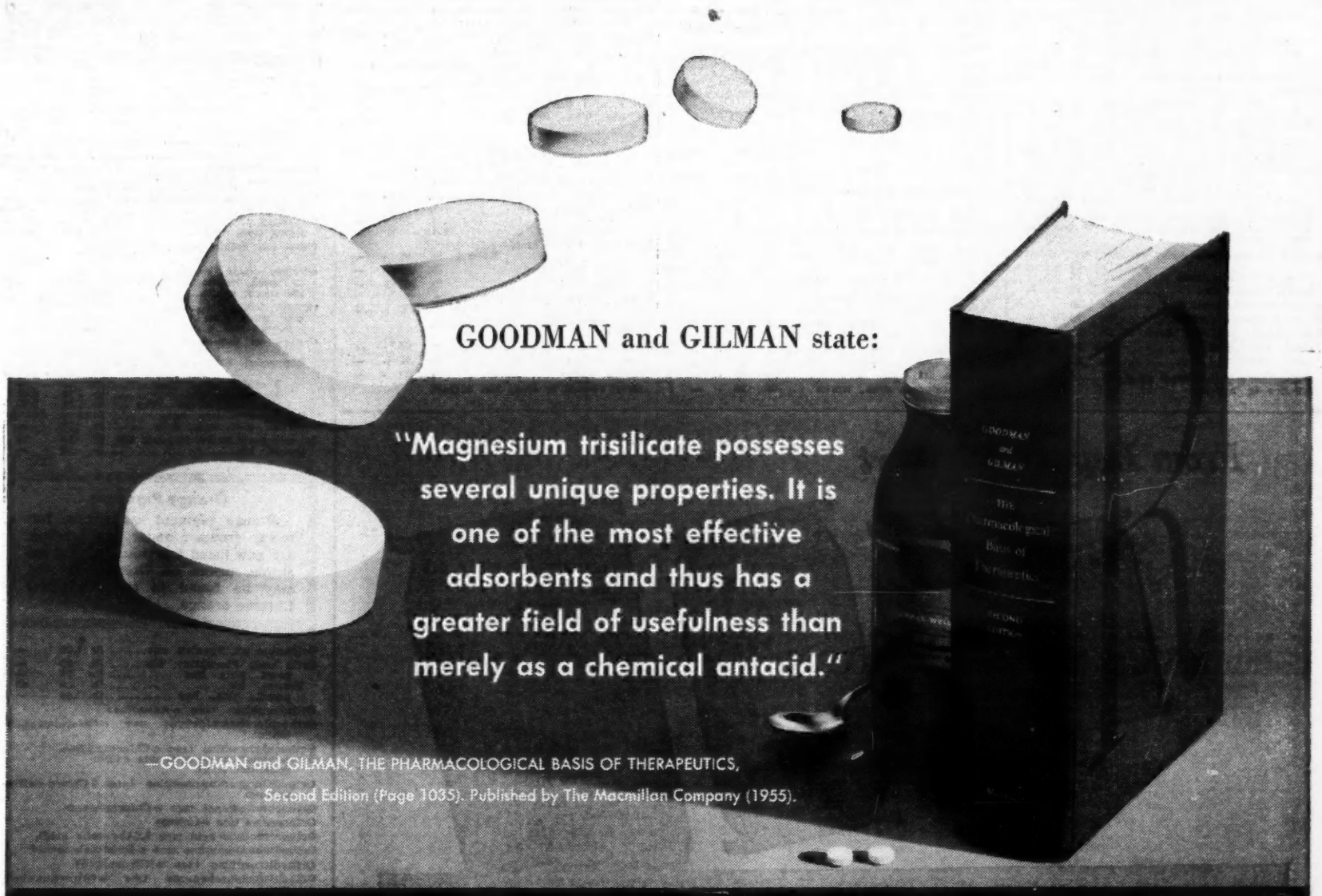
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 • —
Methylene chloride, tech., dms., straight or assorted, c.l. or t.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Methylene chloride, tech., tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13½- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb. .90 • —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylipyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 • —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 • —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
bgs. l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
Mica, wet-grd., paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .09 • —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .46 • —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .47 • —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .53 • —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .59 • —
180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 • —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 • —
tankcars, refy. gal. .63 • —
300-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .1860- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia gal. .32 • —
Newark gal. .29 • —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast New Jersey, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .20 • —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Providence gal. .20½- —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .13 • .13¾
tanks, New York gal. .18 • —
Molybdated orange, bbls lb. .48 • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 • —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works lb. 1.20 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, 100% basis, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .29 • —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 • —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd. lb. 1.07 • —
Monosodium phosphate, (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 • .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .23 • .24
German, bgs. lb. .27 • .28
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.20 - 5.50
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 • —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 5.45 • —
xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 • —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 • —
cns., 5-lb. lots lb. 1.50 • —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¼- —
Dutch, bgs lb. .10½- —
Montana, Oriental, bgs lb. .09¾- .10
Montana, bgs., No. 1 lb. .09½- —
Mustard oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat. dms. lb. .17½ Nom.
Myristic acid, dms lb. .26 • .30
tanks lb. .25⅜- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 32.00 -53.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 59.00 -60.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 73.00 -74.00
Myrobalans extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 • .85

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 • .15¼
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 • —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 • —
San Francisco gal. .179 • —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 • —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 • —
group 3 gal. .13875- —
tankwagon Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 • —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 • —
Naphthalene, crude, com., 74°, tanks, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 • —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .035 • .05
Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neille and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic a-amino acid (see S acid).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurents acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Napthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
a-Naphthol bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 • —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 • —
Naphthol ITR red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 • —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 • —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 • —
Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 • —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 • .33
20° cold test, dms. lb. .29 • .32
30° cold test, dms. lb. .28 • .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 • —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 • —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb. 550.00 -575.00
Spanish, bots lb. 70.00 • —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 • —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .73 • .80
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .80¾- .87¾
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .40½- .48¼
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 • .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 • —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33¼
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .84 • —
Green, bbls. lb. .85 • —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- .40¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 • —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 • —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd. kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 • —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 • —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys. extra, l.c.l., same basis, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
lb. .20 • .20½
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-lb. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • .28
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 • —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 • —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 • —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 • —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 • —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 • —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .12 • —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .73 • —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—GOODMAN and GILMAN, THE PHARMACOLOGICAL BASIS OF THERAPEUTICS, Second Edition (Page 1035). Published by The Macmillan Company (1955).

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Nitrocellulose—Paraffin

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 125-175, seconds, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	.41
18-20 cps. bbls. c.l. same basis	lb.	.40	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, seconds, bbls. c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	.46
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15	—
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.75	—
Nitroethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.24¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½-	—

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald.	unit.	1.28	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	3.25	4.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton.		3.10	.50
Nitromethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.24	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24¾-	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.22½-	—

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls. frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms, works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53	—
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.22½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16	—

Nitropropane prices west of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.33	—
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.43	—
Nitrous ether, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	1.38
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27¼-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24½-	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.35	.38
Chinese, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	1.93	—
West Indian, bgs	lb.	1.95	—
Nutmeg oil, USP dist. East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	13.00	14.00
USP dist., West Indian, cns., dms.	lb.	13.00	14.00
Nux vomica, bls	lb.	.10	.12
Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	.17

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).			
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms.	lb.	.50	.60
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J.	gal.	.20	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1	lb.	.37	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.34½-	—
Octyl alcohol, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.60	3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).			
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—

Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Oils

Oil quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms	lb.	.18¾-	.19
tanks	lb.	.17¼-	—
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms.	lb.	.21¼-	.23¾
tanks	lb.	.18¾-	—
Single-dist., dms.	lb.	.20	.22½
tanks	lb.	.17½-	—
Oleo oil, extra, dms.	lb.	.17½-	.17¾
Oleostearine, dms.	lb.	.15½	Nom.
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).			
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs	lb.	.20	Nom.
Tears, cs	lb.	.22	.30
Olibanum oil, bots	lb.	5.50	7.65
Extra fine, bots.	lb.	8.00	9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot duty-paid	gal.	2.50	3.00
Olivine, crude, works	ton.	12.00	—
20 mesh, works	ton.	15.00	—
100 mesh, works	ton.	20.00	—
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	19.45
USP, gran., cns.	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd., cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	.70	1.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.75	.80
Messina, cns	lb	3.85	5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb	2.50	3.65
Sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	65.00	120.00
Sweet, dist., cns., dms.	lb.	.70	.80
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
Sweet, bls.	lb.	.14	—

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns	lb	2.00	—
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.68	—
Verona, bls	lb.	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.44	—

Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)

Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.79	.80
Refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.85	.86
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.18¾-	—
bbls., smaller lots, works	lb.	.19¾-	—
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, 6b. dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	1.14	1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	5.00
cns., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms	lb.	.15½-	.16¼
Palm oil, acid, dist., dms	lb.	.15¾-	.19¼
tanks	lb	13¾-	14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns.	lb.	5.50	6.00
Papain, African, bots	lb.	No prices.	
Ceylon, bots.	lb.	No prices.	
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
cns., smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Rumanian, bgs.	lb.	.34	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.32	.45
Yugoslavian, bgs	lb.	.35	—

Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Para-aminosalicylic acid (see p-Aminosalicylic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic acid see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Para toner, red, bbls.	lb.	1.21	—
Chlorinated, kgs.	lb.	1.35	—
Paraffin, crude, scale white, 123°-127°F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.07	10 —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.08	15 —
125°-127° F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.08	15 —
130°-132°F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.08	15 —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.08	15 —
135°-137°F. ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.08	15 —

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

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Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 • —

Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13¼- .14¼
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse lb. .167 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .182 • —
USP X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .19 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —

Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 • —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —

Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).

Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).

Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).

Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).

Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).

Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).

Paraphenylphenol see p-Phenylphenol)

Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)

Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)

Parathion, ethyl, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.36 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.41 • —

Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West

Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).

Paris green dealers dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 .47
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 .48

Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No stocks.

Patchouli oil, dms lb. 5.10 • 5.25

Peach kernel oil, USP. (see Apricot kernel oil).

Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.00 • —

Peacock blue dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equald. with Chicago

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 53.00 -54.00

Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .17 • —
Refd., dms. lb. .22¾- .23
tanks lb. .20¾- —

Pectin, NF, citrus, dom., powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 2.06
Dom., tech., powd. 150 jelly grade, rapid set, bbls lb. 1.32 • —
Slow set, bbls lb. 1.35 • —
Imp., Danish, ex whse. lb. 1.28 • —

Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675- .0700

Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0675 -.0700

Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0775- .0800

Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.30 • 3.00

Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 • —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- .30
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 • —

Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 • —

Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs. lb. .25 • —
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .30 • —
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .36 • —
Japanese, birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. No prices.
Mombasa, bgs. lb. .60 • —
Nigerian, bgs. lb. .36 • —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .33½- —

Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. .70 • .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 • —

Peppermint oil, nat., dms lb. 3.60 • 4.50
Redist., USP, dms lb. 3.80 • 4.75

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —

Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.35 • —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.30 • —

Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).

Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.50 • 2.25

Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.03 • 3.00

Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
Petrolatum, USP, lilly white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅞- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 • —
tanks, refy lb. .06¾- —
soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —

Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 • —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .13 • —

o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 • —

p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 • —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 • —

Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 • —

Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 • —

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 • —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —

Phenol, USP syn. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 • 1.37

Phenothiazine drench fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 • —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 • —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 • —

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —

Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).

Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 • —
100%, bots lb. 4.00 • 4.65

Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 • 1.75

dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 -37.50

l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 3.80 • —

N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —

m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. .95 • —

o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works lb. 1.70 • 1.80

p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 • —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 • —

Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —

Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 • 1.60

b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 • —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 • 1.40

2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 • 1.45
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 • 1.60

Phenylglyconic acid (see Mandelic acid).

Phenylhydrazine base, CP, btos lb. 3.00 • 3.07

Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works lb 1.75 • —
Purif., bots., works lb 5.17 • —

1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 250-lb lots, dlvd. E lb 1.80 • —
fib. dms. smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 • —

Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 • 4.25

o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l. works. lb. .48 • .50

p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 • —

Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
Pale, nubs, bgs lb. .32½- .36
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25

Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works lb 6.40 • —
CP, bots., works lb. 17 75 • —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 • —

Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner)

Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).

Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 48.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, 66-68% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. long-ton. 5.26 • —
68-70% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.66 • —
70-72% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.31 • —

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Phosphate Rock—Potassium Metabisulfite

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pepple, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 74-75%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis	long-ton.	7.31	—
76-77% b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis	long-ton.	8.31	—

Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.87 per bbl. and labor at $1.47.

Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7 00	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis,	100 lbs.	7.25	7.75
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	5.60	—
Food grade 80% cbys., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.85	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	9.35
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.00	—
Phosphoric acid, NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75	9.00
tanks, t.w., works	100 lbs.	6.65	—
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., l.c.l., works	lb	48	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb	49	50
white (yellow) solid dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	.20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	21½	—
tanks, works, frt equald	lb	19	—
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	12½	—
Phosphorus pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	.13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1395	.1450
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1550	1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works	lb.	.38	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.39	40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb	12½	—
Phthalic anhydride bgs, c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.21	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
tanks, same basis	lb	20½	—
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. allowd	lb.	.65	—
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd N of Tenn and N C., E of Miss R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb	3.45	—
Resinated, bbls, same basis	lb	3 00	—
water dispersable, bbls., same basis	lb	1.69	—

Phthalocyanine blue, dlvd prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N C., S C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Ohama, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works	lb	3.95	—
Resinated, bbls.	lb	3.50	—
Water dispersable, bbls.	lb.	1.71	—
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	5.00	—
NF	lb.	5.20	—
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43	.43½
dms., l.c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.415	.422
b.g-Picoline 5°C, dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.32½	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb	.33	—
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	2.00	—
Picric acid, NF bbls	lb.	.85	—
Tech. bbls	lb.	.44	—
Pigment green B, kgs.	lb.	1.45	—
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz.		4.75	5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots., vials.	oz.	4.65	4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.60	—
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.33	—
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms.	lb.	3.75	9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns.	lb.	2.00	2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York.	lb.	.17	—
Steam-dist., dms. ex whse, New York	lb.	.176	—
dms., dlvd.	lb.	.179	—
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)			
Pinetar oil, coml. dms. c.l., works.	lb.	.0561	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.0634	—
dms., c.l. ex whse., New York.	lb.	.0745	—
tanks, works	lb.	.046	—

Pinetar oil, rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, south	gal.	1.25	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York	gal.	1.36½	—
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works	gal.	1.12	—
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York	gal.	1.23½	—
Pink root, bls.	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine, 95% or better, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	2.45	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.50	—
Piperazine citrate, 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.47	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.22	—
Piperadine, dist., dms., frt. equald.	lb.	2.60	2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.	lb.	4.50	5.05
Piperonyl cyclonene dms. dlvd. E.	lb.	3.70	4.25

Pitches

Pitch quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	76.00	80.00
Pleurisy root bls.	lb	.45	.50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	15.60	16.10
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	.22
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs	lb.	.26	—
Nubs, bgs	lb.	.37	.40
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more	1,000,000 units.	.52	—
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.54	—
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units.	1,000,000 units.	.56	—
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	.48
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.41	—
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.43	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.46	.48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.21	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.21	—
Danish	lb.	.19½	—
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.19½	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.19½	—
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.05	—
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	—
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms. c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.15	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	10.20	—
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	8.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Potassium acetate, NF, dms	lbs.	.31	.36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb	22	—
USP, powd., dms	lb.	24	—
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., l.l., works	lb	18	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb	18½	19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms ¼c higher			
Potassium bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.40	—
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt	lb.	.40½	—
dms., smaller lots	lb.	.41	.43
Imp., gran. or powd., kgs	lb.	.33½	.37
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.52	62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.39	40
Potassium carbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.20	—
NF, powd., bbls., dms	lb	.21	.22
Tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs	9.00	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	10.05	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs	7.60	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	8.65	—
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms, c.l., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14¼
Powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	.15
works	lb.	.12¼	—
NF, cryst., works	lb.	.12¾	—
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.16¾	—
Powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.17¼	—
Gran. 25 lb. metal dms	lb.	.36	—
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).			
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works	ton	29.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton	33.50	—
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.50	—
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.20	.22
gran., dms.	lb.	.21	.23
powd., dms	lb.	.24	.26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.50	.50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.43	—
USP, powd., dms	lb.	.40½	.41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.45	—
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works.	lb.	.455	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.460	—
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.50	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.65	—
Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.23	—
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.23½	—
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
Potassium fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	.38
Potassium gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.67	—
Potassium guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb	2.10	2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.33½	.38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.38	—
Potassium iodide, dms.	lb.	1.90	1.95
Potassium manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works	unit-ton.	.17	.1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms.	lb.	.20	.21
Powd., dms.	lb.	.25	—

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- **Lactose is a mild, almost tasteless triturate for patent drugs**
- **Lactose is an excellent filler and excipient for compressed tablets and hypodermics**
- **Lactose is slow fermenting—incurs a nutritional stress on molds that promotes maximum yields of penicillin**
- **Lactose is a flavor and pigment absorbent—absorbs essential oils better than other sugars**
- **Lactose is free-flowing—will not cake**
- **Lactose furnishes low sweetening power—1/6 to 1/3 as much as other sugars**
- **Lactose enhances flavors—an exceptional flavor-holder and carrier**
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- **Lactose furnishes low sweetening power—1/6 to 1/3 as much as other sugars**
- **Lactose enhances flavors—an exceptional flavor-holder and carrier**
- **Lactose is not fermented by baker's yeast—tenderizes bake goods, improves caramelization**

Above are only a few of the characteristics that make the use of Lactose (milk sugar) more profitable for food and drug manufacturers. If you are wondering how it can help you, get in touch with us. We'll be happy to work with you.

World-wide supplier of high-quality milk derivatives

Distributed nationally by **McKESSON & ROBBINS, INC.** Chemical Department

With Sales Offices and Chemical Warehouses in:

Atlanta, Georgia
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Mobile, Alabama
Omaha, Nebraska
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Sioux City, Iowa
Wichita, Kansas
Williamsport, Pennsylvania

WESTERN CONDENSING COMPANY
Appleton, Wisconsin

Potassium muriate, standard and gran., 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton. .35 - —
bulk, c.l., works, July forward unit-ton. .35½- .37
Gran., 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, contract price..ton.26.25 -26.50
bgs., c.l., works, list price.ton.27.45 -27.50
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.17.50 -18.00
Potassium nitrate, NF, gran., bgs., 20-ton lots..100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots..... 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
NF, powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots....100 lbs.11.50 - 12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works..ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse....ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse..ton.316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml. kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works..... lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works. lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 7.23 - 7.65
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works. 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.00 -17.30
bgs., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Potassium silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works. lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .741 - .814
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price unit-ton. .64 - —
bulk, works, July forward. unit-ton. .67 - —
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works. lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works..... lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lot or less, works. lb. .16¾- —
Potassium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works..... lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40%K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price.ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward. ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots..... lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots..... lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works. lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. .45 - —
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. ..gram. .40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.83 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots..... lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots..gram. .50 - —
Progesterone acetate, bots...gram.. .70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .05 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge.....gal. .05375- —
tanks, New York harbor..gal. .1005- —
(.25c. discount offered)
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- —
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more. kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots ..... kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, consumers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0950- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in west 1c. higher same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E..... lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .15½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs..... lb. .23 - .30
Blonde, bgs..... lb. .18 - —
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - —

Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¼- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots..... lb. .03⅞- .04½
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots. lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots..... lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs.....ton.58.00 - —
fine, bgs..... ton. No prices.
Pumpkin seed, bgs..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works.lb. .45 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 6.75 - 8.85
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works gal.41.75 -42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 - —
purif., 20% dms., works .....lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots..gram. .24½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, works. long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls..... lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms..... lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks
Shavings, mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
translucent colors, dms., works. lb. .16 - —

Pyroxylin scrap, shavings, translucent pastels, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, dms., works. lb. .16 - —
white, dense, opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .13
unground, amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works..... lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works..lb. .13 - —
USP, bots..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works ....lb. .16½- .17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08¼- .08½
Clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock. lb. .108713 —
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .099228 —
Quercetin, fib. dms., kilo lots..kilo.26.40 - —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs..... lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine sulfate, USP cns., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .74½- .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .28 - .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .29 - .31½
Quinine sulfate, USP cns. 1,000-oz. lots oz. .28 - .29
Quinoline, dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .88 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rapeseed oil, tanks..... lb. .16 - —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.50 - —
Red, carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

You'll get prompt service through International's sales offices

and its large distributor organization from coast to coast

CAUSTIC POTASH

For All Industrial Uses

LIQUID—Iron free, a clear water-white solution of 45-50%. In tank cars and in returnable and non-returnable 675 lb. drums.

LIQUID—Special low chloride, iron-free grade—45-50%. In tank cars and in returnable and non-returnable 675 lb. drums.

SOLID—90%. In 700 lb. drums.

FLAKE—90%. In 100, 200, and 400 lb. drums.

GRANULAR (BROKEN)—90%. In 100, 210, and 425 lb. drums.

AMERICAN SELECTED WALNUT—In 100, 210, and 425 lb. drums.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE 99.0+%

Pellets—Granular—Powdered

LOW IRON.....LOW BORON.....LOW LIME.....LOW IGNITION LOSS

Consistently uniform in size and quality

Bulk, 80 lb. bags, 100 lb. drums, carloads or by truck for L.C.L. lots, F.O.B. Plant, Carlsbad, New Mexico

CARBONATE OF POTASH

—for the production of quality glass, chemicals, textiles, pharmaceuticals and other products

LIQUID—47 to 48%. In 675 lb. drums and tank cars.

HYDRATED—83 to 85%. In 100 lb. bags and 400 lb. barrels for shipment by truck or rail.

CALCINED—99 to 100%. In 100 lb. bags and 325 lb. barrels and bulk in minimum carloads.

MURIATIC ACID—20° and 22° Baumé Water White and Commercial Grades Bulk in Tank Cars and Tank Trucks.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—Refined 99.95% and Technical 95% KCl.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—95% K_2SO_4.

LIQUID CHLORINE—Bulk in Tank Cars.

HYDROFLUOSILICIC ACID—For Water Fluoridation.

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

POTASH DIVISION..... 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6

485 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17 • MIDLAND, TEXAS • FULTON NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots. gram. 1.40 - 1.60
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms. works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate NF, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs. .15 - .16
Rhodamine red toner molybdated, PMA, kgs lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 37.00 -39.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bgs. lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo. 40.00 - —
USP readily soluble bots. dlvd. kilo .130.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 107.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 Nom.
Clarif., tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 Nom.
Rice starch (see Starch, rice).
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids, split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch, roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots. oz. 72.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.35
Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .50 - .90
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. resin, 25-45%, fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco gal. .178 - —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .19 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
Rue oil, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots, kilo. 17.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis lb. .1585- —
Safrol, dms. lb. .88 - .90
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb. 45.00 - —
Sage, Greek, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Dalmatian, cns. lb. .36 - .40
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - .20½
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb. 25.00 -32.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs. .07 - .07¼
Refd., bgs. .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms. lb 1.05 - 1.15
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .37¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .38½- —
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39¼- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .50½- —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .53½- —
100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .52½- —
less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .55½- —
USP, powd., 100 lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .57½- —
less than 1,000 lbs lb. .60½- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.07½- —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.32½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indian, chips bgs. .65 - .66
East Indian, powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb. 11.50 -12.00
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Senega root, bls lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .50 - .62
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Sassafras oil Brazilian (see Ocotea cymbarum oil)
Savin oil, USP, cns. lb. 7.50 - —
Savory oil, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis, lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 13.00 -15.90
Sebacic acid, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Seidlitz mixture fib. dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms. smaller lots lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.50 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .19 - .20
No. 2, bls lb. .16 - .17
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Indian, nat., bgs lb. No Prices.
Mediterranean, hulled, bgs lb. .21½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, shipt., bgs., lb. .27 - .28
nat., bgs. lb. .19 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .19 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
Orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .39 - .41
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - —
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 - .35
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34 Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .17¼
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .17½
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- .16¼
paper bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .06½- .16½
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton. 45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .89½- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .87½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .87⅜- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .87½- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼- —
bots., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .63⅜- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .64 - —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .64½- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots. dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb. 65.00 - —
Soapbark, crushed, bls lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —
Sodium p-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.55
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29½- —
Sodium arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¾- .14½
Sodium arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14½
Soln., dms., works gal. .59 - .67
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo. 10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo. 10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots kilo. 11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Sodium bisulfite, soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax)
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda sal)
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC)
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms. only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-ton lots or more works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l. t.l. works. lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran., dms lb. .26¼- .27½
USP XIV gran. dms lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots. lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms. works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13⅛- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37¾- .38½
Sodium hydride powd. dms., works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Hexahydrate, pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
photo grade, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.42 - 2.54
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. ton. 155.00 - —
Tetrahydrate, bgs, c.l., works. ton. 200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse ton. 268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .19½- —
Fused, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metanilate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, t.t. equald lb. .92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 45.25 - —
Sodium nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse. ton. 49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 98% bgs., works. 100 lbs. 12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E. of Miss. lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .31 - .31½
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .48 - .49
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.95
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Dibasic, USP, dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt, equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.50
Sodium phosphate in dms., 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, 1,000 lbs. or more USP, dms. lb. .78½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.33 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. Zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47°Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. Alld. E lb. .593 - .652
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton. 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).
Sodium titanate, etns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
etns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
etns., 1-ton or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .37½- —
100-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
50-lb. dms., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - —
10-lb. cns., l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E. lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -10.10
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E. lb. 1.30 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald..gal. .31 - .35
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey..gal. .24 - —
211°-277°F. b.r., 25.6°C. m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey..gal. .23 - —
212°-293°F. b.r., 38°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia..gal. .24 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston.....gal. .215 - —
266°-374°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia....gal. .27 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.6°C. m.a.p. tanks, Houston.....gal. .25 - —
284°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia..gal. .27 - —
312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p. tanks, New Jersey....gal. .345 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City ....gal. .33 - —
322°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston .....gal. .33 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 334°-392°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, Philadelphia..gal. .25 - —
352°-413°F. b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., tanks, Houston .....gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 24.4°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey..gal. .38 - —
365°-404°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey....gal. .43 - —
367°-421°F. b.r., 20°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas gal. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .32 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26
Powd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
Sorbitol, soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works.lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
dms., smaller lots works.lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur, ton.44.50 -45.00
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .11½- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .06½ Nom.
Soybean oil, refd., alkali, dms..lb. .1615- .1640
tanks .....lb. .1415- —
clarified, dms. .....lb. .1565- .16
tanks .....lb. .1365- —
Salad, dms. .....lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks .....lb. .14¼- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks .....lb. .16½- —
Single-distilled, dms. .....lb. .17¾- .20¼
tanks .....lb. .15¼- —
Soybean pitch, dms., works.....lb. .05 - .05¼
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .068 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. .....oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls.....lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, dms. .....lb. 3.65 - 4.25
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1825- .1850
tanks .....lb. .1650- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. .....lb. .1725- .1750
tanks .....lb. .1550- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.....lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs.....lb. .33 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¼- —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Squill, white, bls. .....lb. .16 - .18
White, powd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls....lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .752 - .762
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd.....lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .946 - 1.440
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works...lb. .82 - .83
Stannous sulfate, dms., works....lb. 1.004 - 1.024
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.36 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Starch, corn, powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.48 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l..... 100 lbs. 7.63 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
bgs., ex whse, New York..lb. .06¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse.....lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. .....lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. .....lb. .60 - .81
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed bgs....lb. .17 - .19½
Single-pressed, bgs. .....lb. .16½- .19
Triple pressed, bgs. .....lb. .19¼- .21¾
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York..gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 .....gal. .13375- —
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston .....gal. .20 - —
Chicago .....gal. .299 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .23¼- —
Los Angeles, ex tax.....gal. .199 - —
Newark .....gal. .19 - —
New York .....gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .19¼- —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .0650- .0875
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk....gram. .0650- .0875
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 150-lb. fib. dms..lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works, lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works.....lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works .....lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works, lb. .46 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots, lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms....lb. 1.68 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works.ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots.....oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs. .....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
Styrene monomer, syn. rubber grade, 99%, tanks, bulk, contract, lb. .1247- —
c.l., t.l., same basis.....lb. .1506- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1706- —

Above contract prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. lb. .0885- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works.....lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot .....lb. .67¼- .72¼

Sulfabenzamide, dms.....kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms....kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms...kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms.....kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms.kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms....kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms.....kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
Sulfanilamide, NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
powd., dms.....kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms. kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.85
microcrystals, dms. .....kilo. 6.25 - 6.60

Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms.kilo. 6.05 - 6.40
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Coml., lump, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
Crude, dom., bright, bulk, US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b. vessel, Coatzacoalcos..long-ton.24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Refd., flour, light bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Refd., salt block, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —

HOW

Cowles

DRYMET

SOLVES DETERGENT COMPOUNDING PROBLEMS

DRYMET—the original anhydrous sodium metasilicate—provides more detergent power per pound and per dollar . . . LOWERS COSTS.

DRYMET—puts more genuine colloidal punch into your cleaning compounds. More soil-loosening and soil-dispersing action. Gives BETTER DETERGENCY.

DRYMET—pegs the pH where you want it. Gives pH CONTROL.

Let Cowles' years of diversified experience in assisting detergent manufacturers—its well equipped, expertly staffed technical service laboratories—help you use DRYMET more effectively.

Send for this DRYMET file folder on your letterhead.

- Chemical and physical properties of **DRYMET**
- Recommended detergent formulations with **DRYMET**

Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY

7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sulfur—Vinyl Ether

Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.55 . —
bbls., mines..... 100 lbs. 3.80 . —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, mines. 100 lbs. 2.65 . —
bbls., mines..... 100 lbs. 3.90 . —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, refd., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 4.40 . —
bbls., mines..... 100 lbs. 5.55 . —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 . —
bbls., mines..... 100 lbs. 4.10 . —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 . .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 . —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 . —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.25 . —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 . 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
93%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys, c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 . —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 . —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 . —
Sumac leaves, 23% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.205.00 Nom.
26% tannin, grd., bgs. ex dock ton.200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 . .93
bulk, c.l. Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 . .93
Superphosphate, triple, 43% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .96 . —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.25 . 9.50
USP, southern, cns. ..... lb. 2.30 . 2.75

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. 1.25 . —
2,4,5-T isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..... lb. 1.24 . —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.29 . —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 . —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.31.00 . —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... ton.34.00 . —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works. ton.38.00 . —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 -39.50
ord., Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.19.40 . —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton.37.00 . —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works ..... lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works ..... lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .06¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works ..... lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, works..... lb. .08½- .10
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ..... ton.40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .11½- .11¾
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼- .09⅜
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09⅜- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .07¾- .07⅞
prime, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08⅛- —
special tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09¼
50%, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow acids, dist., dms. ..... lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks ..... lb. .13¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. ..... lb. .15½- .18
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. ... lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Floridian, dms. lb. 2.00 . 2.80
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 . —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 6.25 . —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 . —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.06 . 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..... lb. 1.95 . —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.96 . 2.01
Tech., dms. ..... lb. 1.05 . —
Tansy oil, dms. ..... lb. 7.50 . 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .12 . .13½
Siamese, first quality, same basis. lb. .07 . .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .62 . —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 . —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... gal. .77 . —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .65 . —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., USP, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 . —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250 lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 . —
100-lb. dms. ..... lb. .51 . —
Imp., bgs. ..... lb. .40 . .44
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 . —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 . —
Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¾- —
Extra, dms. ..... lb. .41 . .60
Prime, dms. ..... lb. .30 . .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 . .75
Prime, dms. ..... lb. .53 . .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 . 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 . —
Testosterone proprionate, USP, 100-gram lots, gram lots, bots. gram. .68 . —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .22 . .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .62½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .73 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver..... lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. ..... lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.50 . —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 . —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 . —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 . —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 . —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.kilo.42.00 . —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 . —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 . —
dms., less ton lots..... lb. .74 . —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 . —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works. lb. 6.40 . —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls. ..... lb. 5.55 . —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 . 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 . —
Thiourea, tech. bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 . —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .35 . —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more. works lb. 3.50 . —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo. lots.kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs..... lb. .26 . —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .14 . —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 . —
white, cns..... lb. 2.20 . —
Tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 . 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms..... lb. 2.60 . 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. ..... lb. 7.30 . —
Timbo root, (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) ..... lb. .92 . —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.)
Titanium pigment calcium-rutile base, 30% Ti O_2, reg. bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .09⅞- —
Calcium-rutile base, 50% TiO_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .26½- —
Anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .26½- —
granular, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton.180.00 . —
5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 . —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 . —
Rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .28½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 . —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works..... lb. .20 . —
Tobias acid, bbls., frt. alld..... lb. .81 . —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 . —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 . —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst. bots kilo.148.00 . —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots..... kilo.134.20 . —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 . —
25% dry, powd., bots..... kilo.30.50 -32.00
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 . —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis..... lb. 1.35 . —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.35 . —
Tolu balsam, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Toluene, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .29½- —
Birmingham, dist. ..... gal. .29½- —
Chicago, dist. ..... gal. .29½- —
Cleveland, dist. ..... gal. .29½- —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .29½- —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..... gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .29½- —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .29½- —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. ..... gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, dist. ..... gal. .29½- —
Pittsburgh, dist. ..... gal. .29½- —
Sparrow's Point, Md. ..... gal. .29½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .29½- —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .29½- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. ..... gal. .32 - —
Bayonne, N. J. ..... gal. .31 - —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .29¼- —
Chicago, Ill. ..... gal. .29½- —
Detroit, Mich. ..... gal. .31 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .29¼- —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .31 - —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .32 - —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .32 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 . —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 . —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .18 . —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, mononydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 . —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l..... lb. 1.00 . —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .80 . —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .78 . —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .23 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .24 . —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .22 . —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld. lb. .64 . —
Solid, dms., frt. alld..... lb. .60 . .61
o-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, frt. alld. lb. .70 . —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 . 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 . —
Light shades, kgs., works..... lb. 1.70 . —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .97 . —
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. 1.00 . —
Powd., fib. dms., same basis... lb. 1.00 . —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..... lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs..... lb. 1.35 . —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns..... oz. .42 . —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 . —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..... lb. .23 . —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 4.25 . 4.50
No. 2, cs. ..... lb. 3.40 . —
No. 3, cs..... lb. 3.00 . 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.25 . 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 . —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .37 . —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 . —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 . —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65 . —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots ..... lb. 2.00 . 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15 . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld E..... lb. .16 . —
tanks, frt. alld E..... lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works..... lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 . —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .15 . .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald .... lb. .12 . —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate 65% soln. ret. cbys. works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 . 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .36 . —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .24 . —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 . —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E. lb. .50 . —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .51 . —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .41¼- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .38 . —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21 . —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .22 . —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .49 . —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd E..... lb. .22 . —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 . —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35¼- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 . —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 . —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 . —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .40 . —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .41 . —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works. lb. .90 . —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .21 . —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld E. lb. .22 . —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld E. lb. .19 . —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. lb.75.00 . —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York.... lb. .23 . —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23¼- .23½
tanks, New York ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, domestic mills ..... lb. .21 Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works. lb. 3.85 . —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 2.25 . —
dms., smaller lots, works.... lb. 2.40 . 2.65
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald.... lb. .26 . .32
Turkey red, bbls., works..... lb. .62 . —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms.... lb. .28 . .45
Tyrothricin, USP, bots..... gram. .55 . .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .35 . .39¼
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 . —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport 1¼c). Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt equald. with Chicago.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07 . .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works..... lb. .07½- .09
Umber pigments, burnt, Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾- —
Raw, American, bgs., works... lb. .07½- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works... lb. .06¾- .07
Undecylenic acid, dms. ..... lb. 1.45 . —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N. indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. ton.125.00 . —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. E., ex whse. ton.145.00 . —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton.110.00 . —
Urea-ammonia liquor A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va. ton.126.00 . —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton.124.50 . —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.153.00 . —
Urethane USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 . —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. .70 . —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls..... lb. .17 . .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs..... lb. .35 . —
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .29 . —
dl-Valine, dms., works..... lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton.88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton.66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock..lb. .11 . —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 . 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works .. lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..... lb. 9.00 . 9.75
Mexican, cuts, tins ..... lb. 8.75 . 9.00
whole, tins ..... lb. 9.25 . 9.75
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb. 7.50 . —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.85 . 3.10
100-lb. fib. dms., smaller lots. lb. 2.95 . 3.10
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works..... lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works..... lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works..... lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works..... lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns..... lb. 13.00 -13.75
Haitian, cs. ..... lb. 11.00 -11.50
Java, cns ..... lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 4.50 . —

Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher; Pacific coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vinyl acetate monomer, Zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 . —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .21 . —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 . —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 . —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .24 . —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .19 . —

Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 . —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .11 . .12
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 . —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .28 . —
tanks, works..... lb. .25 . —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 . —
USP, anesthesia, bots., 75cc. hospitals..bot. 1.56 . —

Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., works	lb.	.30	—
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	—
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works	lb.	.30	—

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate, monomer dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.49	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.47	—
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works	lb.	1.34	—
1 to 9 dms., works	lb.	1.48	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.31	—
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.16	—
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units	1,000,000 units.	.02½	—
Virginia type red, bbls., works 4b.		1.40	—
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram	gram.	.07½	—
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots	kilo.	67.50	—
dry, 325,000 units per gram, same basis	kilo.	43.88	—
dry, 250,000 units per gram, same basis	kilo.	33.75	—

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram	1,000,000 units.	.10	—
Vitamin A, palmitate, liq. 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram	1,000,000 units.	.10	—
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram	1,000,000 units.	.10	—
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).			
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-10 gram vials.	gram.	215.00	—
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity.	gram.	175.00	—
0.1 percent triturations of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10	kilo.	247.00	—
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).			
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).			
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots	kilo.	42.50	—
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots	kilo.	45.00	—
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).			
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).			
Vitamin H (see Biotin).			
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).			
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots	gram.	4.50	—
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).			
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).			

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls.	lb.	2.10	—
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	1.95	—
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago	lb.	2.05	—
cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago	lb.	2.15	—
Watchung-type reds, bbls	lb.	1.95	—
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock	ton.	78.50	—
Merchantable, bls., ex dock	ton.	73.00	—
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb.	.08¼	.08½	
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.08275	—
Solid, South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.0840	—

Waxes

Wax quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms	gal.	11.25	—
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).			
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls.	lb.	.18	.19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms.,	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls.	lb.	.18	—
Thin, rossed, bls.	lb.	.21	—
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns	lb.	6.35	10.30
USP, nat., southern, cns	lb.	3.75	4.10
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Witch hazel bark, bls.	lb.	.16	.17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	—
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	39.50	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	56.00	—
Medium, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	44.00	—
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).			
Wood oil (see Tung oil).			
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).			
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).			
Wormseed, Levant, bgs.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).			
Wormwood oil, cns.	lb.	5.50	—

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works—			
Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham dist.	gal.	.32	—
Chicago, dist.	gal.	.34	—
Cleveland dist.	gal.	.34½	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.29	—
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.35	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.31¼	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia dist.	gal.	.33	—
Pittsburgh dist.	gal.	.32	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.34	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32½	—
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, works:			
Bayonne, N. J.	gal.	.33	—
Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.31¼	—
Chicago, Ill.	gal.	.34	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.31¼	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Providence, R. I.	gal.	.33	—
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.34	—
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Cryst., 56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt, equald.	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.30	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.05	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7-9°C., dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.15	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.38	—

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may now be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Sacchomyces, dlvd.	lb.	.27	—
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.47	—
Yeast, brewers, dry, USP, 90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.52	—
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.6	—
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	.43
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	19.00	25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations, formerly grouped under one heading, are now listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No Stocks.	
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tins.	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more.	lb.	.38	—
bgs., 1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.40	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.29¼	.29¾
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.192	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.202	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust., coml., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1360	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.10	—
Prime western, slabs, New York.	lb.	.10½	—
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld.	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
Zinc oxide, French process, red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17¼	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.			
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.43	.44
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.46	.53
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.36¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	E 100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	E 100 lbs.	9.75	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.65	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04⅛	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works	lb.	7.25	9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.48	—
Zirconium oxide, electric-fused, milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works	lb.	.60½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.63	—
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.62
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs.	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

Jobs & People

American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York—**Dr. Joseph D. Dalton** has joined American Agricultural's research department. He will participate in the firm's fertilizer research program.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**F. W. Davis** has been named assistant manager of manufacturing for explosives for the organic chemicals division. Mr. Davis will be in charge of manufacturing at explosive plants in Latrobe and New Castle, Penn., Grafton, Ill., and Springville, Utah.

California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif.—**V. A. Bryant**, assistant regional manager, west, was honored at the company's annual president's luncheon for his thirty years with California Spray.

Catalysts & Chemicals, Inc., Louisville, Ky.—**Earl Englert** has been appointed sales manager. He was previously with Monsanto Chemical Company and the catalyst department of Girdler Company.

Chipman Chemical Company, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.—**Frank Ilinick** has been named agricultural sales and field representative in the northeast. He was formerly with Baugh & Sons Company, Philadelphia.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**John J. Barnhardt, jr.**, dye sales representative in Greensboro, N. C., has been named manager of the textile section of the dyes division in Wilmington. **Raymond L. Burnett**, dye sales representative in Chicago, has been named manager of the lakes leather section while **J. Edward Dempsey**, manager of the lakes, leather and paper section, has been advanced to the position of assistant manager of the Chicago district office of the dyes and chemicals division. In other changes, **John M. Remsen** has been named supervisor of dye sales in Chicago while **J. Donald Martone** has been transferred to the intermediates section of the chemicals division in Wilmington.

General Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio—**Glenn C. Vickery** has bee named chemical sales representative for the middle Atlantic states. He will make his headquarters in New York.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J.—**Dr. Gertrude Berend**, in charge of chemical literature research at Hoffmann-La Roche, has been named a Fellow of the New York Academy of Sciences.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**Edward W. Mathias, Arthur W. Chambers, jr.** and **A. Richard Perry** have been promoted to administrative positions at Hooker. Mr. Mathias has been appointed assistant-treasurer; Mr. Chambers, assistant-secretary and associate-counsel and Mr. Perry, assistant-comptroller.

Koppers Company, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa.—**George H. Sollenberger** has been named product manager for super "Dylan" polyethylene and **Henry C. Lavely** has been appointed product manager for "Dylite" expendable polystyrene. Both appointments are in Kopper's chemical division.

Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.—**Robert W. Naething**, formerly field sales manager of the Lehn & Fink Division, has been promoted to sales manager of the unit.

Sherwin Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Kenneth J. Sutherell** and **Earl D. Mowery** have been named general traffic manager and assistant general traffic manager, respectively.

Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, Calif.—**S. C. Stoneham** has been appointed staff seismologist for Standard Oil Company of California, Western Operations, Inc.

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago—**Paul R. Gary** has been named superintendent of the highway division. **Gerald E. Mayfield** has been appointed superintendent of the rail division, and **Ludwig A. Streck**, superintendent of the administrative division.

Stauffer Chemical Company, New York—**Hans Stauffer**, president, has been elected to the board of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York—**George A. Lescisin**, a member of Union Carbide's development department for the past seventeen years, has been named technical representative with offices in Washington, D. C.

United Fuel Gas Company, Charleston, West Va.—**C. L. Voress**, for many years manager of the petroleum solvents department of United Fuel, has retired. His successor is D. R. Evans.

Warwick Chemical Division, Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.—**Stephen Nye** has been promoted to the newly-created post of manager, Southern Textile Application Laboratories of the Warwick Division. Mr. Nye will be located at the company's Rock Hill, S. C. plant.

Monsanto Starts Up

—Continued from page 3

sumed in completing such a project, according to Catalytic Construction Company, Philadelphia, engaged by Monsanto to handle the project.

Mr. Sommer did not reveal the capacity of the newly-constructed unit but confirmed that it "considerably exceeds" the company's former output at Nitro.

Monsanto's decision to relocate its new facilities for "Niran" and methyl parathion at its Anniston, Ala., plant was based on the much closer proximity both to raw materials and to markets for the insecticides, Mr. Sommer said. Chemically, the new unit is integrated to chlorine and caustic supplies available at its site.

Production of methyl parathion in the new location is "on the doorstep" of the cotton-growing south, Mr. Sommer added, where the compound is used in large volume for boll weevil control.

Designed for maximum safety of operating personnel, the new unit features multiple instrumentation controls on each step of production processes, the isolation of reactor vessels behind twelve-inch thick walls of steel-reinforced concrete block, provisions for automatic kettle dumping and a deluge system which would be triggered by excessive temperature rise.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Directed 1900-1942 by Harry J. Schnell
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Volume 173 **January 20, 1958** **No. 3**

Some Timely Trade Missions

Under the program of the trade missions division of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, a mission will be in Italy March 27 to April 2, and one will be in Poland May 17 to June 27.

Required specifically for the first group are a machinery expert (an engineer with broad management and business experience); a technical expert or economist in the textile field; and a general importer-exporter in handicraft and consumer goods fields. For the mission to Poland, it is desired to have a specialist in costs, styling, packaging, and merchandising of a broad range of consumer goods and handicraft items; a machinery specialist qualified to analyze and discuss trends in production and machinery for manufacturing a broad range of items; and a general foregin trader, preferably in machinery fields. Those are the official designations; the staffs may contain others and it is to be expected that "volunteers" will be accepted to some extent. Particulars can be got from the bureau or at field offices of the Department of Commerce.

The mission to Italy will take in the Milan International Trade Fair, an aspect of particular interest to all American businessmen who are concerned with the effects of the West Europe common market on the future of their overseas trade. Its period will not cover an event in Italy that should have a very strong attraction for chemical practitioners and chemical manufacturers, in view of their increasingly intimate and important roles in the development and production of fuels for the new motive needs of the future. That event will be a quadrenniel session of the National Congress of Chemistry, scheduled for the week of May 25 in Turin and to be fundamentally a joint meeting of the Italian Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry. That well would be the occasion for participation of a special chemical mission—trade and profession—from the United States, sponsored by private groups—the BFC mission has no specifically chemical component.

The program of the Turin congress is divided into three sections: (1) General, organic and inorganic chemistry, including, in addition to those general topics, nuclear chemistry, electrochemistry, photochemistry, analytical chemistry, radio-active substances, chemistry of dyestuffs, therapeutic chemistry, toxicological chemistry, and pharmaceutical chemistry. (2) Biological and agricultural chemistry and chemistry of food and fermentation, including the chemistry of fats and their derivatives. (3) Applied and industrial chemistry, encompassing technological and metallurgical chemistry as a whole and the chemistry of cellulose and paper, cement, ceramics, essential oils and perfumes, explosives, fibers, fuels, glass, leather parasiticides and disinfectants, plastics, sugar, and varnishes—certainly a broad industrial scope.

The BFC mission to Poland will cover the Poznan (Posen) International Trade Fair, which, because of its location in the western part of Poland, should provide a good sideline viewpoint with reference to the economic impressions being made by the common market. Whatever one may feel about the rather indefinite relationship between Poland and Russia, it is quite evident that the former is a good market for US goods. According to the report of the Secretary of Commerce for the third quarter of 1957, exports to Poland under individual licenses constituted 77.7 percent of such shipments to Eastern Europe, amounting to $19,500,000. Although most of those shipments were of surplus agricultural commodities, it must be recognized that special statutory authorization of such sales was a strongly contributing factor in that respect.

The people of Poland are good friends of this country. They constitute a good market for many lines of US products for that reason and because of their notable industrial and commercial progress over the past decade. Promotion of those potentialities by means of person-to-person contracts, such as are possible and practicable under the program of trade missions, is much to be preferred at this time, not only in Poland but in much more of Eastern Europe, to any pressurizing by way of talk or anything else having to do with missles.

Standardizing Containers

The problems behind—and before—the recent move by the chemical and other industries for something better and less expensive in the way of containers are as many, as varied, and as complicated as are those having to do with the national defense. Just how much the containers involved contribute to the cost of distribution and handling cited at the recent conference on container standards is a matter for extensive, intensive study. That is not a job for the American Standards Association except in a directive role. It is a job for producers, distributors, handlers—and consumers—of products requiring containers, in collaboration with those who provide the various types of containers required.

There long has been something of the nature of standardization of the size of certain containers. Sizes of barrels and hogsheads have been mathematical factors for centuries. But, the size of "dry" barrels has never been the same as that of "wet" barrels, and the latter, in the petroleum industry, for example, has been one volume (42 gallons) for purposes of statistical calculation and another (50 gallons) for purposes of packaging. If there is to be a standard size, it should and must be determined, accepted, and adhered to by all who use the container to which it applies.

But, as a contributor to the costs attending the problems of containers, size is but one factor, and for the most part it is not the biggest. Because space is quite important among the factors, the shape of a container plays almost as great a part as does the size. Round-base containers require more space than square-base containers of the same height for the placing of a given volume of contents.

And there is another big aspect to the problem in terms of cost: it has to do with the handling of the container. As this is a matter of labor-time, the advantage lies with the round-base type. Whether that offsets its disadvantage in respect of space is but one of the numerous ramifications of the overall problem, and cannot satisfactorily be solved in terms of cost.

Aside from any characteristics of the container, individually or en masse, the handling problem, in all its aspects, has a very pertinent relation to the facilities available for the operations at all stages of a given job.

The establishment of a committee representative of the groups interested in the container problems has a deal of promise—fundamentally. The actual service of such a group can be very beneficial if it is properly representative of the producers, handlers, distributors and consumers involved in any particular activity. To be adequately beneficial, its findings must go beyond dimension standards to encompass shapes and weights. There is opportunity also for study, in relation to weights, of newly available materials for the making of containers. That is a special reason why the committee should include representatives of manufacturers of containers. And there should be a clear determination of the group's activities in relations to such things as the inclusion of bags, boxes, barrels, and other "dry" containers—which will add quite materially to the perplexity of the problem as a whole. It is not advisable to add still further in that direction by having the study include the rather common practice of partly filling cartons, cans, and other containers of products at the consumer level.

On the "wet" side, there is something that is at least of interest in the following item that appeared a short time ago in a British chemical trade publication:

"Canadian National Railways has introduced a new method of handling bulk liquids. The method uses aluminum containers, each with a capacity of 6 tons, carried on a flat car and held down by special fasteners. Special lift-trucks move them from the plant to the flat cars, and mobile swivel cranes transfer the containers from rail terminals to ships."

Concern with Antitrust Laws

Among those who, for one reason or another, concern themselves in some manner with matters having some relation to the federal antitrust laws, there are some expectations that those statutes will get some sort of attention in the current session of the congress—even to the extent of debating on their extension to the conditions and practices of organized labor. Few, if any, however, expect that anything more than talking will be done in that direction.

But, those whose concern comes from another angle are expecting—even fearing—that there will be still more action in the enforcement of the antitrust laws in the coming months and point with actual concern to what was done in that area in the past year to give their expectations a deeper gloominess.

The direct concern of those folks is with the fact that the past year's activities were largely in the nature of allegations of violations involving the pricing of goods to consumers.

Those concerned, taking note of the fact that gasoline was among the articles covered in the price-fixing charges last year, are wondering whether fear of that purposed emphasis was responsible for what induced one of the big oil companies to rescind a recent advancing of its price on furnace oil when none of the other companies followed suit. The official trust-busters are getting more and more inquisitive on why the price changes made by one major supplier in any line of goods are followed closely, in time and size, by all others in the group. They are wholly disinclined to accept the common trade theorem that one cannot compete if his price is higher and will be price-cut out if he keeps his price lower.

So it is that there is a deal of timely interest in the announcement that, at its tenth annual meeting, January 30, the antitrust law section of the New York State Bar Association will have in the forenoon session addresses and discussions of the federal statutes by officials who have to do with their administration or are otherwise intimately acquainted with their application. In the afternoon session there will be a round-table discussion of "How to Comply with the Sherman Act," encompassing problems of contract, conspiracy, combination, and monopoly.

Because of what actually is to be expected in the coming months and what can and may evolve from that greater emphasis in the enforcement policy and practice, there is much reason to realize that there is a goodly measure of timeliness and truth in the statement in the announcement of the New York meeting that it "will have a basic educational value"—and for that there will be a real need during the coming months.

Washington Talks It Over

'Businessman's' Label Will Not Stick to Eisenhower Regime At Election for FTC, Antitrust Data Can Disprove It.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Democratic politicians will have a rather difficult time of it trying to pin the "businessman's" label on the Eisenhower administration in the next elections. All the Republicans will have to do is produce the statistics prepared by the Federal Trade Commission and the antitrust division of the Department of Justice covering their activities.

Both of these agencies are claiming some kind of a record in attacking business for antitrust law violations. Also, some other significant events which belie any charge of favoritism to business include the recent decision of Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton to have the National Petroleum Council conform to Justice's ideas of how industry advisory groups shall function, and the action of Secretary of Commerce Weeks in no longer allowing WOCs to be appointed to the top jobs in the department.

The Justice department says that 1957 was a "signally successful chapter in the history of antitrust enforcement." The department brought a total of fifty-six cases, consisting of thirty civil complaints and twenty-six criminal indictments. The federal courts also disposed of thirty civil antitrust cases during the year and the government won twenty-eight of them. Of thirty-one criminal cases, the government won twenty-one.

The FTC proclaimed a new postwar record in its number of complaints and orders issued during the year, and added significantly that it has been able to more than double the number of formal complaints to halt illegal restraints of trade and deceptive practices since its reorganization in July, 1954. Last year FTC issued 324 complaints charging law violations and 213 orders to cease and desist.

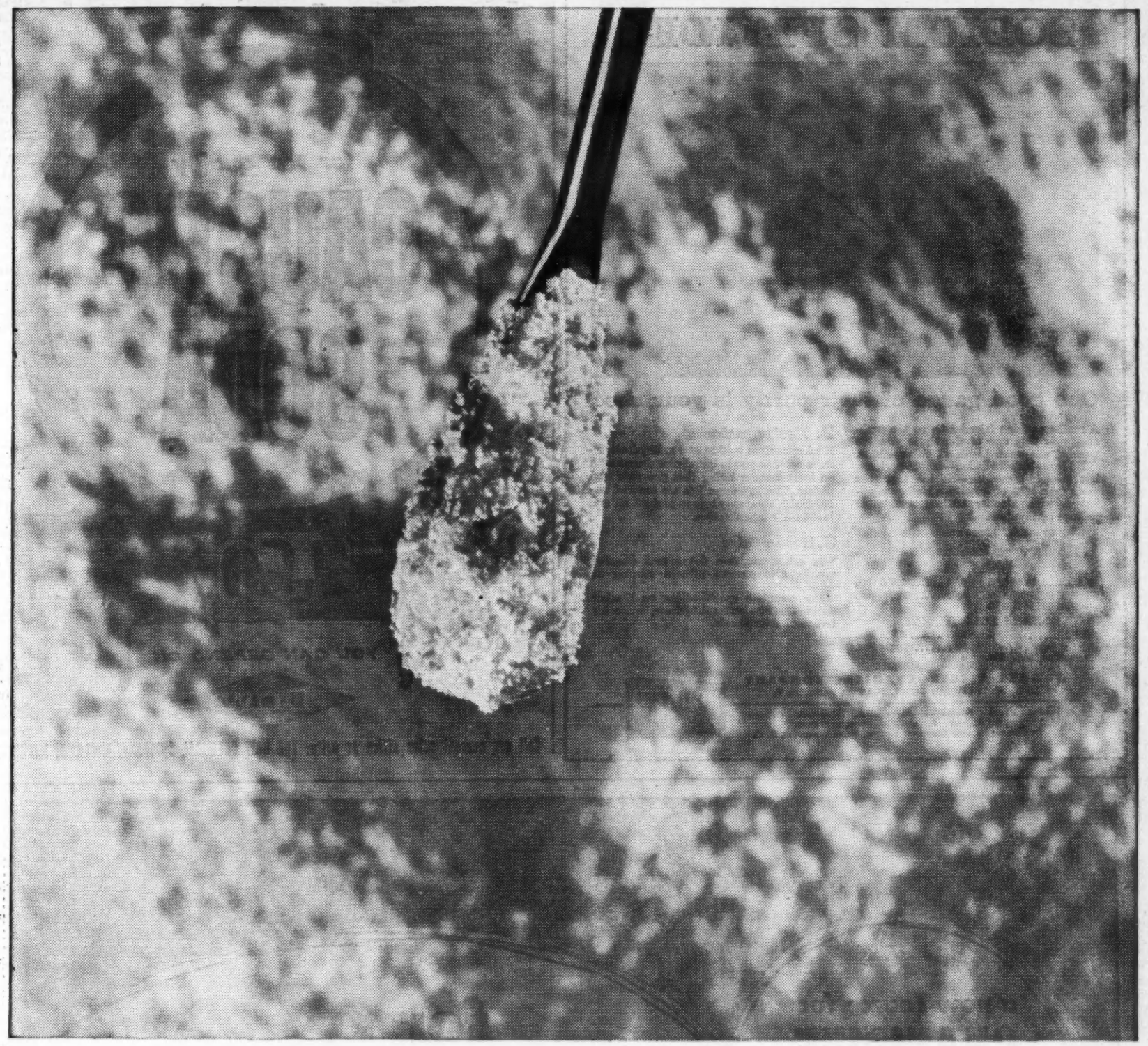
With such evidence as this, it will be hard to charge the Eisenhower administration with being "soft" with business—at least the business and trade associations think so.

Keeping Science Students

If figures mean anything, the trouble the nation finds itself in with respect to the shortage of scientists and technical personnel is not one of getting high school students interested enough in the science to go on to college, but rather keeping them in college once they have started.

The figures of the Office of Education give ample proof of this fact. They show that only about 12 percent of the students who enroll in engineering courses ever stay around long enough to get their first engineering degree.

Surprisingly, 75 percent of those who enroll for masters degrees never make it and only 23 percent of the enrollees for doctor's degrees complete the course.



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Heavy Chemicals

A break in the copper market last week was responsible for a rash of reductions for copper salts. To many in the primary market, the copper decline came as a shock, since it occurred at a time when there were announcements of further cutbacks in production, as well as the fact that a freight rate increase is slated for February 1. These two factors, some contend, should have kept the price of the metal from dropping. But drop it did, and along with it, a great number of salts.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reports that steel production in 1957 was the third highest on record. Record year was 1955, closely followed by 1956.

Business levels showed some improvement last week for most of the heavy chemicals. However, demand continued largely spotty, and consumers preferred to order only for immediate needs.

Mineral acid sales continued fairly sluggish, with the exception of hydrofluoric acid, which continued to move out in good volume for stainless steel and one or two other end uses.

Copper sulfate output in November held at very low levels, and, Bureau of Mines reports, was next lowest to October in terms of production. Shipments far exceeded production.

The sulfur market was quiet, and last week there was no inclination on the part of domestic producers to increase prices. Earlier, there had been some strong agitation for higher quotations.

Frasch sulfur production was higher in October than it was during September, and stocks increased correspondingly. Recovered sulfur output was also higher during that month.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended January 11 at 89.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 75.5 percent for the previous week, and 95.8 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Copper carbonate, 75c. per cwt.
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., 1c. per lb.
Cupric, dihydrate, ¾c. per lb.
Cupric, dried cryst., ¾c. per lb.
Cuprous, 1.4c. per lb.
Copper cyanide, 3.2c. per lb.
Copper hydrate, 1c. per lb.
Copper metal, 2c. per lb.
Copper nitrate, 1c. per lb.
Copper sulfate, CP, 75c. per cwt.
Cryst., 85c. per cwt.
Monohydrated, 50c. per cwt.
Tribasic, $1.10 per cwt.
Potassium stannate, 9/10c. per lb.
Silver, ¼c. per oz.
Sodium stannate, 1c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1c. per lb.
Stannic oxide, 1c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.2c. per lb.
Hydrous, cryst., 1c. per lb.
Stannous sulfate, 1.1c. per lb.
Tin, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 18, 1957
104.68	104.80	103.38	103.86

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acids

Hydrochloric—Business is spotty. No general improvement is looked for for the next couple of weeks. Some hope is held out for possible upturns in consuming industries, notably steel and neoprene.

Hydrofluoric—Volume of business remains satisfactory. This holds true in a period where most mineral acids aren't doing much. One key factor bolstering the market is stainless steel, which has held up well, although consumption is not as strong as it was.

Nitric—Acid moves well for stainless steel consumption, but the industry says it is not doing anything spectacular in other fields at present.

As the spring approaches, a lot of this acid is expected to move into fertilizer. A lot did last year, as is proven by statistics which show more nitrogen and more tonnage fertilizer used than any time since 1955.

Sulfuric—Fertilizer, rayon and carbon steel production are nothing to shout about at present, the industry says. Earliest improvement is expected in steel, which, it is anticipated, will bounce back after a slow fourth quarter.

Fertilizer is expected to do much better as the spring comes along. Rayon, the trade points out, is a question mark at the present, and nobody appears to be very optimistic concerning the first quarter.

The railroad freight rate increase for sulfur is not expected to hurt too many acid people, in that a good portion of sulfur consumed by acid burners is shipped by water to plants located at or near dock facilities.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Soda—New business is pudged slow by the industry, but bookings are expected to pick up as soon as consumers get over their year-end inventory attitude.

Chlorine—Free supplies continue to keynote the market. Consumers are able to get what they want without waiting. The industry feels that business could show an upswing during the next few days.

Copper Carbonate—With lower copper, this material dropped 75c. per hundred pounds; it was quoted last week at $30 per cwt., bags, carlots, works, and $32.50 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Copper Chloride—Cupric anhydrous was lowered to 41c. to 41½c. per pound, as to quantity; dihydrate, $27.50 per cwt., drums, works, and $28 per cwt., less carlots, same basis; and dried crystals, 35¾c. per pound, to 36½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Cuprous chloride was reduced 1.4c. per pound last week, quoted at 35¾c. to 36¼c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copper Cyanide—With lower copper, cyanide was lowered to 63.4c. per pound, drums, 20,000-pound lots, f.o.b. works, and 64.4c. to 68.4c. per pound, smaller lots, same basis.

Copper Hydrate—Following the copper reduction, hydrate was lowered to 47¼c. per pound to 47¾c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copper Nitrate—Technical crystals went down 1c. per pound, newly quoted at 28½c. to 30½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Copper Sulfate—With the cut in copper, CP sulfate was lowered to 17.7c. per pound, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works. Crystalline sulfate was lowered to $10.70 per cwt., drums, carlots, works, and $11.20 to $13.70 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Monohydrated sulfate was newly quoted at $20.65 per cwt., drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $21.40 per cwt., less carlots, same basis.

Tribasic was priced at $24.40 per cwt., bags, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $25.40 to $28.40 per cwt., less carlots, same basis, to distributors.

Production of copper sulfate in the United States in November rose 10 percent over October, but, except for that month, was the lowest level of the year, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Output in November was 4,568 tons, as against 4,160 tons in October. Shipments rose to 5,072 tons in November from 4,452 tons in October. Stocks dropped to 2,240 tons in November from 2,848 tons in October.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime in October rose to 761,998 tons from 755,543 tons in September, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Chemical lime sales in October declined to 464,686 tons from 468,644 tons in September, and were considerably lower than the 509,025 tons sold in October, 1956.

Refractory (dead-burnt dolomite) sales climbed to 181,750 tons in October from 176,057 tons in September, but were considerably below the 233,224 tons sold in October, 1956.

Soda Ash—There was little doing in this market that was not routine. Producers hope business will pick up during the next few weeks.

Sulfur—Some quarters feel that present domestic prices are attractive to the European market, since they are lower than comparative pyrites costs to acid plants there.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate was quoted at 74.1c. to 81.4c. per pound; sodium stannate, 59.3c. to 65.2c.; stannic chloride, 75.2c. to 76.2c.;

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Put Your Money on a *Hungry Fighter*

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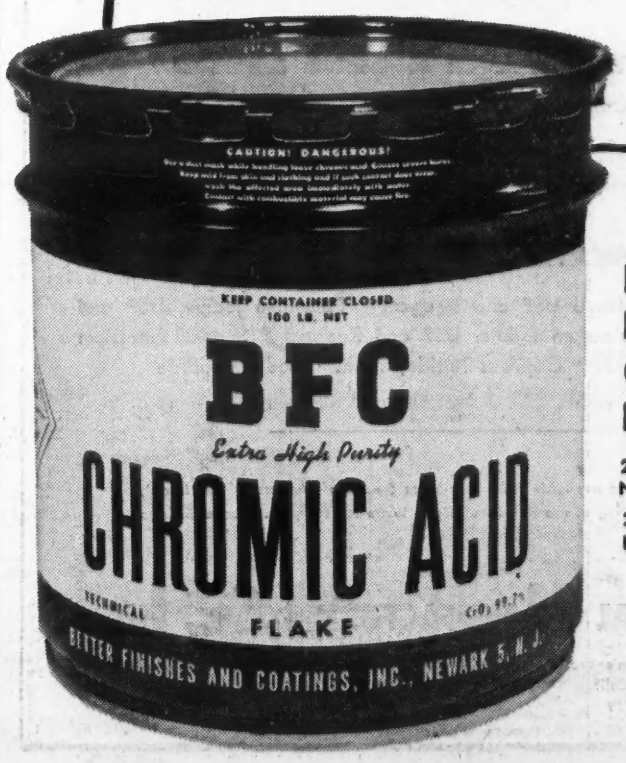
Up-and-coming producers are usually hungry for business and fast on their feet in delivering the goods. They can't afford to put on any fat . . . around the middle or between the ears.

Speaking selfishly, we think you'll make us an odds-on favorite once you see how we handle your first order. We make extra high-quality Chromic Acid and deliver it as promised in shiny, new full-weight containers.

But you'll never know until you find out. So, why not?



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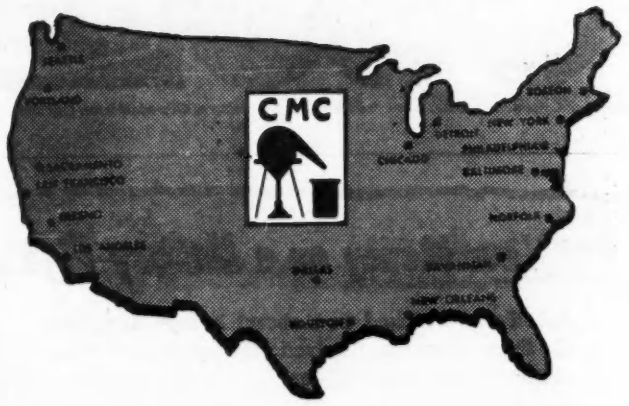

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Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Domestic output of primary aluminum in October rose 3.5 percent over September, to 133,759 tons, from 129,278 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Shipments of 125,430 tons from reduction plants in October were the smallest quantity reported since April, and represented a decline of 21,739 tons, or 15 percent below shipments in September.

Consequently, stocks increased 8,329 tons to a month-end total of 183,414 tons.

Copper—The market was struck a telling blow early last week when primary metal was cut by 2c. per pound, making the new primary copper price 25c. per pound, delivered US destinations. It was the lowest price since 1950, when metal was at 24½c. per pound on October 2.

The reduction, initiated last Monday, drew bitter criticism from some quarters. It was felt that not a pound more would be sold because of the cut, and perhaps, customers would even hold out of the market waiting further developments.

The reduction came in the face of announced cutbacks in copper production, which by any other token should have firmed up the market, according to critics of the lower price.

The lower price was even more of a headache to producers in that freight rates on copper, which must be absorbed by producers since the metal is sold on a delivered basis, are scheduled for an advance of about 25c. per ton February 1.

Nobody could quite place a finger on the reason for the 25-cent price. One theory advanced was that copper supplies were long. However, it was pointed out that the situation was certainly no worse last week than, say, two or three weeks ago.

Third quarter shipments of copper-base mill and foundry products were 11 percent below shipments for the second quarter, but were only 2 percent less than shipments for the third quarter of 1956, according to the Bureau of Census.

Total shipments amounted to 1,035 million pounds in the third quarter, compared with 1,164 million pounds in the second quarter, and 1,050 million pounds in the third quarter of 1956.

Shipments of brass mill products for the third quarter totaled 450 million pounds, 13 percent below the 517 million pounds shipped during the second quarter.

Mercury—Market continued quiet, with metal priced at $223 to $228 per flask, spot.

Selenium—Producers held at $7.50 per pound, although imports were lower.

Silver—Bullion was quoted Friday at 89⅝c. per troy ounce, spot, off ¼c.

Tin—Straits metal was listed on Friday at 92c. per pound, spot.

Zinc—The following figures, in tons, indicate total slab zinc smelter output and stocks according to American Zinc Institute.

Production	*December*	*November*
Special high grade	32,111	28,610
High grade	8,413	8,060
Intermediate	883	1,074
Prime western	42,010	44,863
Total	86,270	79,754

Stocks	*December*	*November*
Special high grade	40,177	39,542
High grade	11,014	10,044
Intermediate	5,910	6,190
Prime western	109,554	96,737
Total	166,655	152,513

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Data Offered

Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, has issued the 1958 edition of the "Condensed Reference File," a catalog of the **plastics produced by Bakelite.** The twelve-page booklet has data on polyethylenes, vinyls, styrenes, phenolics and epoxies.

A four-page brochure providing detailed information for the **safe handling of hydrogen peroxide** in thirty-gallon drums has been issued by Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, a subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh. The brochure includes data on placing drums for storage and opening; installing the special valve assembly; placing the drums properly; withdrawing peroxide solution; emptying the drum and caring for the empty drum. Copies may be had by writing to Columbia-Southern, 632 Fort Duquesne boulevard, Pittsburgh 22.

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Penn., has published a twelve-page booklet detailing property data on its **coumarone-indene resins, modified styrene resins and placticizers.**

A sixteen-page folder, "Serving Industry," has been released by Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia. The folder is a catalog listing a number of the important **liquid and dry sodium and potassium silicates** with their physical and chemical properties.

"Information on Inhibition and Storage for Ethyl Acrylate and Methyl Acrylate" is the title of a new seven-page bulletin published by Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia. Forms of inhibitors for both regular and low inhibitor grade products are discussed. Also treated are the use of inhibitors in delaying polymerization, tempering the rate of polymerization and stabilizing the monomers against other types of deterioration.

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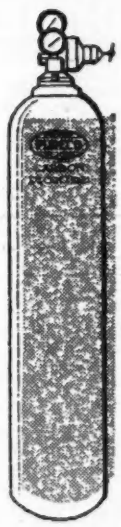

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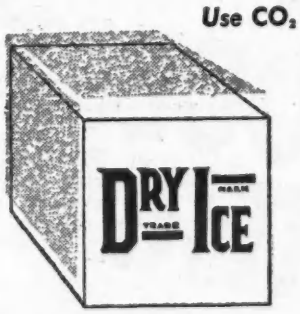

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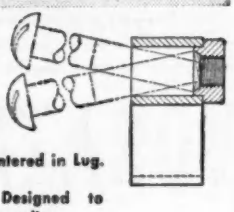

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Petroleum Derivatives

Xylene prices dropped on the Eastern seaboard and in Texas last week, fast on the heels of the Texas crude oil dip the week previous. Though a general softening of derivatives price structure was anticipated, benzene and toluene prices stood fast at previous levels. The xylene movement was within a range of 1 cent to 1¾ cents per gallon depending upon shipping point. Producers of toluene and benzene noted that though both materials remained bogged-down in their almost continuously easy markets, no immediate shifts were anticipated. All three of these markets, though holding to some levels of movement, have been and continue to be plagued with top-heavy supply pictures. Relief in the benzene market is being partially offered through a burdgeoning European market. However, demand from this area is a matter of slow development and no immediate answer to the market's problems will be forthcoming from this quarter.

Other victims of the recent softening price schedule in crude oil were west coast heavy fuels and residual. The price pattern for both materials was ease 20 cents a barrel, according to two major California producers. Principal buyers of heavy fuel oil are heavy industry, power and light utilities and shipping concerns.

Domestic demand for petroleum, according to the Independent Petroleum Association, will increase by 3.3 percent this year. Percentage changes for the major petroleum products are as follows: gasoline, plus 3.3; kerosene, plus 0.3; distillate, plus 5.4; residual, less 0.4; and all other products, plus 5.5. Combined domestic and export demand is expected to total 9,550,000 barrels per day in 1958, only 0.7 percent more than in 1957

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
Xylene, 1c. to 1¾c. per gal.
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 18, 1957
106.74	106.74	106.74	105.71

For Current Prices See Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Despite the recent price reduction in Texas crude oil, no immediate revisions are anticipated in the benzene price structure, two major producers on spot reported last week. A number of factors have been at work in this market and their relative influence on the overall picture must be taken into consideration before a final evaluation of the market can be made. One factor of growing influence is that of the developing European market. This has been offset almost totally in the past by heavy American imports of foreign benzene, thus giving the market a lop-sided appearance. However, of late, the import picture has shrunk somewhat while the demand on the part of European buyers for American material has grown, thus giving the total picture a more symmetrical appearance. The market on the whole, however, remains one of too much supply and too little demand and until this situation is corrected, movement within it will continue at its present level of minor vacillation and movement.

Petroleum Sulfonate—Naturally things could be better for the sulfonates, a trade source said, but the market at present is not bad. Diversity of outlets insures at least moderate demand for this material the better part of the time. He said that the trade expected busines volume to pick up later in 1958. Producers contemplate no price shifts the first of the year.

Toluene—Movement in this market remained constricted last week, dealers here reported. Expectations of price shifts due to the recent softening price schedules in Texas crude oil, persist on spot, though no action has been reported. However, even the event of the expected change, no violent reaction is anticipated. As one major source noted, producers and dealers may hustle about a bit more, but sales are pretty much expected to remain at previous levels, as is production.

Xylene—This market, which has stood soft on spot for some time, came down in price somewhat last week in the East coast and Texas areas. Previously, the price had been cut for this derivative in August. The movement was attributed to the top-heavy supply situation that has persisted for some time. The new price schedules are: Bayonne, N. J., 33c. per gallon; Baytown, Tex., 31¼c.; Houston, Tex., 31¼c. per gal.; Philadelphia, Pa., 33c. per gal.; Providence, R. I., 33c. per gal.; Albany, N. Y., 33½c. per gal. The price decline followed on the heels of a cut, two weeks ago, in the price of crude oil out of Texas.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 4 totaled 276,999,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 276,233,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 766,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 330,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,096,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

LPG's

Producers in this market can look for broadening areas of motor fuel demand in 1958, according to one source. Conversions from gasoline to LPG are expected to be made in 100,000 commercial vehicles, about half of which will be farm tractors with the rest trucks, buses, forklift trucks, etc., according to the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association. While these numbers are small compared to the 65 million cars, trucks and buses now in operation, conversions to LPG in 1957 will be about triple those in 1952. The cost of converting a passenger car to LPG amounts to about $250. The incentive is a saving of about ½c. per mile after the conversion cost has been amortized.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Dealers here reported last week that purchases remained on the high steady plane it has held to over the past months. Demand since early last fall, it was noted, has remained steady, particularly from food packaging outlets, and producers said that no decline in business volume in the immediate future was anticipated. Trades sources described supplies as adequate. In tankcars coating grades are quoted at a range of 10c.-11c. per pound, while the laminated grades are going at an additional 1c.

Paraffin—Sources here noted that dairy wax used in the coating of milk cartons is one of the strongest items in the market. This, coupled with the fact that demand from other outlets was steady, made for a healthy market condition. Supplies were said to be good.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended January 3 indicate a decrease in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs. According to the API, the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,864,000 barrels, a decrease of 76,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,867,000 barrels were 9,000 barrels below the preceding week, and 423,000 barrels below the week ended January 4. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 952,000 barrels daily, compared with 995,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending January 3, crude oil production average 6,901,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,807,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 984,000 barrels daily.

Crude oil production in Saudi Arabia during December totaled 32,650,848 barrels or an average of 1,053,253 barrels per calendar day, a major producer announced last week. This compared with 21,400,295 barrels or an average of 690,332 barrels per calendar day, during the same month in 1956.

DUPONT EXECUTIVE RETIRES: Edward A. Orem, assistant director of sales of the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., who has retired after forty-three years with the firm.

Chemical Shippers

—Continued from page 3

sued for damages and lost in the trial court but won in the appeals court. Maschmeijer then appealed to the supreme court.

MCA's brief told the supreme court that the decision in the Maschmeijer case is in conflict with the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in a suit brought in 1948 by Commodity Credit Corporation.

The suit involved an action against a rail carrier to recover for loss of castor seed oil which, while in transit, had leaked out of recoopered and second-hand barrels.

The appeal turned upon the same questions presented in the current case, MCA said, i.e., the duties and liabilities of carrier and shipper where loss in transit is allegedly occasioned by a latent defect in the container. The lower court ruled against the shipper and the question was whether the trial judge erred in his charge to the jury on the nature and extent of the liability of the railroad.

Four Principles

In holding that the trial judge did so err, the brief said, the appellate court laid down four principles directly pertinent to the issues in the Maschmeijer case:

"The first principle is that a mere finding of 'no observable defect' in a container when tendered to the carrier does not absolve the carrier of an insurer's liability.

"The second principle is related to the first. It is that only an affirmative finding that a latent defect existed can operate to diminish a carrier's liability from insurer to that of mere responsibility for negligence.

"The third principle was not stated in such direct terms as the first two but is of special importance here insofar as it is flatly contradicted by the holding of the court below. The rule is that a latent defect, where affirmatively found, must be shown to have 'caused the loss' complained of in order to relieve the carrier of an insurer's liability.

"The fourth principle is that even where a latent defect is affirmatively found to exist, the carrier is nonetheless held to the standard of ordinary care and is liable for its negligent acts."

President Swings

—Continued from page 3

since fiscal 1955. The total funds available to the institutes in 1958 for research, training, and related activities are more than double the 1956 appropriations. The 1959 budget provides for some internal adjustments among the eight appropriations concerned, but the total funds equal the 1958 appropriations of $211,183,000.

The new budget for the eight categories compared with 1958 funds is as follows:

	1958	1959
General research and services	$14,026,000	$17,742,000
National Cancer Institute	56,402,000	55,923,000
Mental health activities	39,217,000	37,697,000
National Heart Institute	35,936,000	34,712,000
Dental health activities	6,430,000	6,293,000
Arthritis and metabolic disease activities	20,385,000	20,592,000
Allergy and infectious disease activities	17,400,000	17,467,000
Neurology and blindness activities	21,387,000	20,727,000
Total	$211,183,000	$211,183,000

The research grants will support further research in the development of several new vaccines, including vaccines to prevent widespread upper respiratory diseases; the screening of drugs which are possible anticancer agents; development of improved steroids or related chemicals for arthritis; evaluation of tranquilizing drugs; and development of better methods for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of mental patients.

Science Foundation Budget Gets Both Cut and Increase

The Bureau of the Budget is reducing funds requested by the National Science Foundation for basic research in the new fiscal year by 20 percent while granting the agency an over-all budget three times larger than that of the current year.

This was disclosed last week by Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the foundation, in testimony before the house government operations committee where he deplored the lack of a "strong effort" by this government in basic research to catch up with the technological and scientific advances of Russia.

The budget for the foundation for fiscal year 1959 totals $140 million against appropriations of $40.5 million in the current fiscal year. Dr. Waterman said that the new budget provides $40 million for basic research, or 20 percent less than requested. When the agency's current $40.5 million budget was being framed, he said, the foundation asked for $25 million for basic research which the budget bureau cut in half.

In addition to the $40 million for basic research, the new budget allots another $18 million for construction of research facilities and to improve the collection and dissemination of both domestic and foreign scieintific data. The remaining $82 million of new funds is to provide a five-fold expansion over fiscal 1958 in activities for education in sciences in a coordinated program with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Pesticide Petition Filed

A petition has been filed with the Food and Drug Administration by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., for a tolerance for residues of the pesticide chemical "Maneb," of 25 parts per million on apricots and certain vegetables and 7 parts per million on certain other vegetables.

Consulting Chemists to Hold Luncheon Meeting February 7

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers will hold an informal luncheon meeting February 7 at noon at the Chemists' Club, New York.

Speaker will be Robert F. Moore, vice-president and general manager of Richardson, Bellows, Henry & Co., New York, whose topic will be, "How a Consultant May Look at Himself—Fitting in the New Era."

Luncheon reservations with remittance of $4 must be received by ACCCE, 40 East 41st street, New York 17, no later than February 4.

The association has also announced that the place of its annual symposium, slated for October 28, has been shifted from the Shelburne to the Biltmore hotel, New York.

Phila. Drug Exchange Meets

The annual dinner of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange will be held January 30 at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia. The dinner, in honor of past presidents, will open with a reception at 6:30 and be followed by dinner at 7:30.

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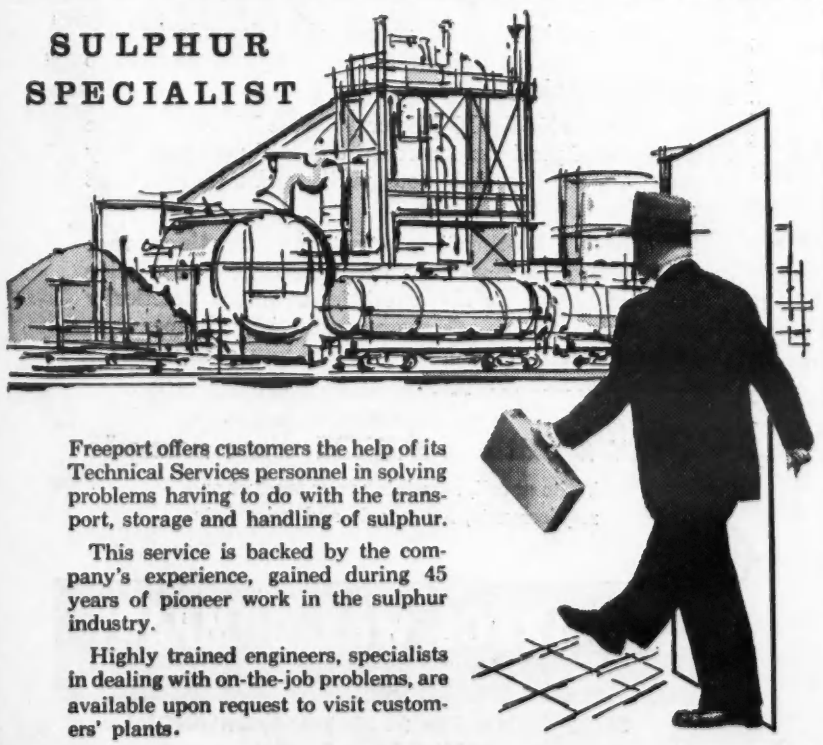

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Agricultural Chemicals

The march to the suburbs is more than just a trend of the times to people in the agricultural chemicals business. Rather, it represents a rapidly expanding market for both pesticide and fertilizer materials. Approximately twenty percent of all pesticide chemicals sold in 1957, reported the Agricultural Chemicals Association, went to non-farm users and a fairly substantial amount of that total went to the exurbanite who yearly fights crab grass, the Japanese beetle, and many household and garden pests. Lawn care also accounts for a considerable percentage of all fertilizers sold. The latest survey estimated that the non-farm market in the United States absorbs approximately 2-2.5 million tons of fertilizer each year. The industry hopes that with education as to the advantages of using pesticides and fertilizers, the vital exurbanite will buy more and more.

For the majority of fertilizer and pesticide chemicals, both domestic and foreign demand last week was slow. With the exception of byproduct ammonium sulfate, supplies of all materials were considered adequate. One producer reported limited buying interest on the part of ammonium nitrate users but, in general, he anticipated no strong demand till late next month.

Urea sales, reportedly, have been adequate enough to prevent the building up of excessive inventories and one trade source on an optimistic toot thinks there may be instances of short supply later in the season. In the past few years, urea has proved to be valuable in nitrogen solutions for direct application use and in the production of complete liquid fertilizers. These combined outlets represented six percent of total consumption in 1956 and, according to the industry, they are still steadily growing markets.

Fertilizer consumption in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, amounted to 22,485,000 tons, an increase of 292,000 tons (1.3 percent) over that of the previous year, the preliminary fertilizer consumption report of the USDA indicated. The government department said that use of mixed fertilizers decreased by 1.4 percent while use of materials for direct application use was up 6.6 percent and accounted for 7,910,000 tons of fertilizer consumed. Compared with the previous year, use of ammonium sulfate, ammonium nitrate, and urea increased 25, 15, and 16 percent, respectively, while consumption of sodium nitrate dropped 11 percent.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Fishmeal, east coast, $3 per ton
Fishscrap, east coast, $3 per ton

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 16, 1957
108.26	108.36	107.52	109.46

For Current Prices See Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Nitrate—The market was rather active in December before the new price schedule went into effect, a trade source remarked. And though there have been some isolated instances of early buying interest, he expected that full demand would not resume till late February.

Recently, there has been talk and writing of a possible shortage of ammonium nitrate later in the season. Those in close touch with the market doubt it, however. They say that should demand for this material for explosives use increase appreciably, supplies will, of course, tighten up. Also, a very rainy season since ammonium nitrate is used principally as a top dressing could bring about the same condition.

Exporters reported limited demand for US material abroad. And from their vantage point, they thought that supplies at present were not as long as this time a year ago.

Ammonium Sulfate—According to a reliable and informed source, demand for ammonium sulfate presently is not too active. It's true that inventories at the coke plant are at a low level and in many instances producers are moving material directly from production to consumers, he said, but this is due to the cut back in steel production which has tightened up sulfate stocks and bears little relation to demand. Synthetic producers have adequate stocks on hand, reportedly, and since byproduct material is relatively scarce, their business has increased as a result.

There is little sulfate available for export from the United States and Japan is also sold out to a large extent, a principal in the export business pointed out. Export demand, consequently, is being covered in Europe, he said.

Anhydrous Ammonia—A number of people in the business said last week that they were not particularly happy with current buying interest which in most cases was described as less than satisfactory. As demand for anhydrous ammonia for industrial uses has also tapered off of late, producers supplies are on the long side. There should be adequate material to fill all requirements for the remainder of the season, a trade source remarked.

Consumption of both aqua and anhydrous ammonia increased during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957, the United States Department of Agriculture has reported. Consumption gains amounted to 21 and 12 percent, respectively, compared with the preceding year. The use of aqua is confined for the most part to the Pacific region. However, anhydrous is in common usage in most areas of the country.

Animal Proteins—The price of blood at Chicago which advanced 50c. per unit ton in the past few weeks, was said to be firm at present. Strong demand for the material as an animal feed which accounted for the price advance was supposedly leveling off after a brisk buying season. Tankage also picked up an additional 50c. at Chicago since the first of the year while the New York quote remained constant at $4.75 per unit ton. Demand for this material for animal feed requirements was also active in the midwest. For most of these materials, there has been little movement to fertilizer formulators, though a source in the trade thought that business in that direction had picked up this month compared with December's lull.

A dealer here reported that prices of fishmeal and fishscrap had weakened a bit in the past week. Both materials were down approximately $3 per ton. Quotes now range from $125-$128 for fishmeal, $121-$124 per ton for scrap. Buying was described as moderate to slow.

Nitrogenous process tankage since the first of the year has sold at $3.25-$4 per unit ton, depending upon shipping point. The Chicago price on nitrogenous sewage sludge currently is $3.10 per unit of ammonia plus 50c. per unit a.p.a.

Castor Pomace—Two weeks ago, the price of castor pomace dropped $5.50 per ton. This brought the quotation to $40, f.o.b., New Jersey production point. It's hoped that the reduced price will find some interested buyers and reduce the large stocks currently on hand.

Cyanamide—Sales, normally brisk in the Delta area this season, have been adversely effected this year by the cold weather there that has delayed planting, a producer said.

The current price for granular cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grade, containing 21 percent N., is $57 per ton. Pulverized material is quoted at $2.85 per unit-ton.

Nitrogen Solutions—Prices were advanced 4c. per unit the first of the year, bringing the quotation to $1.28 per unit, tanks. Currently, demand for nitrogen solutions is not strong, sources said, but if last year's impressive sales gains are any indication, these materials should receive steady call once the fertilizer season gets in full swing.

In the fertilizer year ended June 30, 1957, consumption of nitrogen solutions amounted to 204,000 tons, the Department of Agriculture reported. This compares favorably with total use for the two preceding years, 109,000 tons, and represents the highest proportional increase (87 percent) of the liquid types of chemical nitrogen materials.

Aliphatic Organics

A price drop of 2 cents per pound on tankcar quantities of monomethylamine and dimethylamine was the extent of price movements in this market last week. The change was not across the board, since carloads or truckloads of the solution in drums, on a 100 percent basis, were reduced only 1 cent per pound, thus increasing the usual spread between tankcars and drums carlot quantities.

Such action is in line with adjustment of differentials made last summer on most chemicals. The retention, however, of only ½ cent per pound for less than carlot drums over carlot drums, was somewhat different from the pricing pattern on most aliphatic chemicals.

The new year opened up with a bang, so far as orders for aliphatic chemicals are concerned, but the feeling was rather generally held that a major part of the spurt in orders was for the restoration of normal inventories which had been allowed to dwindle to a bear minimum at year-end.

Ethylene glycol remained in strong demand, but the railroads gave producers of glycol something unpleasant to think about. Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the carriers' request for an immediate increase in freight rates on glycol amounting to one percent, but not to exceed 2 cents per 100 pounds. The same increase was imposed on freight rates for ethyl alcohol shipments. Both increases, which went into effect without hearings, are subject to suspension and refund should the producers successfully challenge them as unreasonable. Both ethylene glycol and ethyl alcohol are marketed on a delivered basis.

There are abundant supplies of methanol but it is expected that quotations would remain at current levels, at least through the first calendar quarter. Output of natural methanol in September of this year was only 670,640 pounds. It was the first time in years that production fell short of the one million pound mark.

Demand for formaldehyde was moderate to poor, but most people in the trade expected prices to hold to current level.

Tone of the market for pentaerythritol, a bit flabby, was a reflection of general business conditions. As in the case of vinyl acetate, PE was suffering in particular from reduced demand from producers of surface coatings for decorative and furniture finishes.

Acetone—There was an abundance of supply sufficient to meet all calls with prompt shipment. However, this situation did not mean that there was any softening of the market with respect to price. Sales so far in January were at least as good, if not somewhat better than the average of the fourth quarter. Just how much of this was due to a first quarter spark in the business picture, and how much of it was caused by buyers having allowed their year-end inventories to drop to rock bottom, was a matter for conjecture.

Butyl Alcohol—Solvent demand over the last half of 1957 was a bit sluggish due to slower operations in the industrial finishing of durable goods. At the year-end, buyers, to an extent considerably more than normal, allowed inventories to dwindle to a bare minimum. As a result orders in January have been somewhat better than the average over the fourth quarter, some producers reported.

However, it was difficult to evaluate the true meaning of the current buying rate, as to just how much represented current business demand, and how much buying might be simply for the restoration of normal inventory positions.

Price levels were unchanged at the new year, and the outlook was that there would be price stability for the first quarter, and perhaps beyond. Supplies were quite ample to take care of all present and prospective needs.

Diemethylamine—Prices were reduced 2c per pound on anhydrous material last week regardless of quantity. Tankcars of solution formerly quoted at 33c. per pound were listed at 31c. Drum carlot and trucklots of solution, on a contained amine basis, were quoted 1c. lower than formerly, thus increasing the spread between tankcars and drums by 1c. The new quotations for carlots or truckloads stood at 38c. per pound of contained amine, and less than carlots at 38½c. per pound.

Ethylene Glycol—Trade in this part of the market continued brisk, but the railroads have once again given glycol producers something unpleasant to think about. Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the carriers' request for an immediate increase in freight rates on glycol amounting to one percent, but not to exceed two cents per 100 pounds. And glycol is sold on a delivered basis. The increase, which went into effect without hearings, is subject to suspension and refund should the producers successfully challenge it as unreasonable.

Production this year has been running well ahead of that recorded for 1956. Output during September of this year, according to the Tariff Commission, amounted to 105,235,698 pounds. That is compared to 109,117,266 pounds produced during the month previous and some 89,261,069 pounds turned out during September, 1956. Cumulative output through the first nine calendar months of this year added up to 880,546,734 pounds. Aggregate over the like period in 1956 was 746,297,003 pounds.

Ethylene Oxide—Reports in the trade to the effect that a major chemical company

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Dimethylamine, tanks, 2c. per lb.
Monomethylamine, tanks, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 18, 1957
131.06	131.06	131.03	130.87

For Current Prices See Page 9

Ethyl Alcohol: November

Volume of ethyl alcohol produced, withdrawn and remaining as stocks at the end of the indicated periods, as reported by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service: Domestic undenatured alcohol production represents gross production (original production plus production by redistillation) less the quantity consumed in redistillation. Stocks of domestic undenatured alcohol consist of quantities at industrial alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants. Data on completely and specially denatured alcohol represent alcohol produced from domestic and imported alcohol and spirits produced by registered distilleries (redesignated upon receipt at denaturing plants as alcohol)

		November 1957	*November* 1956	*July* 1, 1957 *Nov.* 30, 1957	*July* 1, 1956 *Nov.* 30, 1956
NET PRODUCTION					
Undenatured	proof gals.	42,653,620	36,655,787	200,852,471	185,610,899
Completely denatured	wine gals.	55,386	78,507	256,755	251,091
Specially denatured	wine gals.	20,616,459	19,509,481	101,725,048	97,863,360
WITHDRAWALS					
Undenatured, tax paid	proof gals.	1,163,461	1,307,200	4,543,933	4,817,580
Tax free	proof gals.	38,617,059	36,610,259	195,755,946	192,089,614
Completely denatured	wine gals.	58,085	77,156	238,828	231,728
Specially denatured	wine gals.	21,749,996	18,804,125	103,129,943	97,863,360
STOCKS AT END OF PERIOD					
Undenatured	proof gals.	27,755,053	33,844,411	27,755,053	33,844,411
Completely denatured	wine gals.	26,199	21,117	26,199	21,117
Specially denatured	wine gals.	3,843,318	11,156,668	3,843,318	11,156,668

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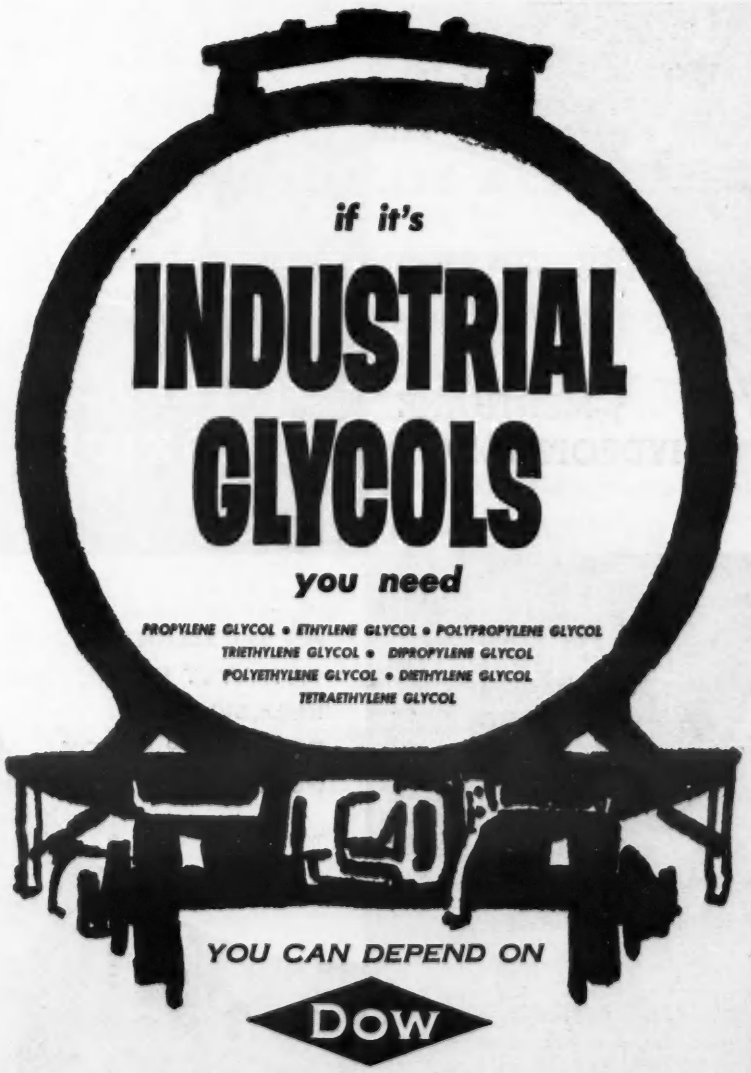

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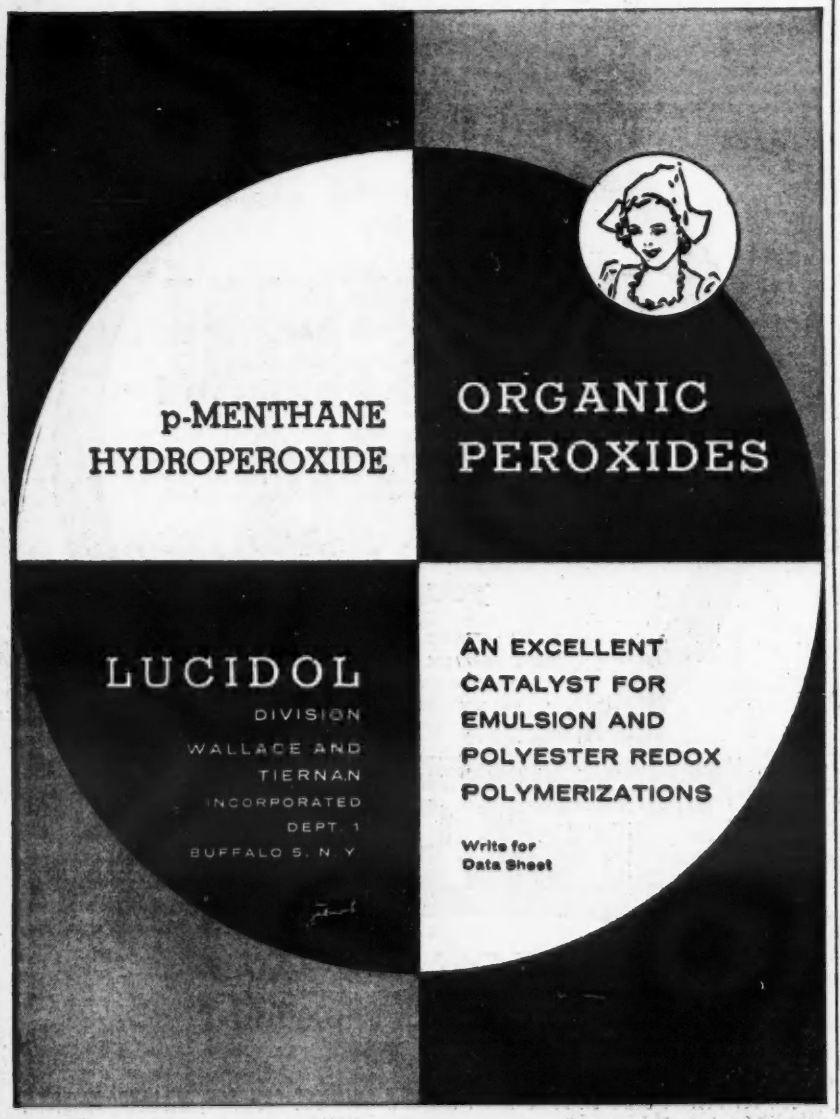

Aliphatic Organics

had stopped construction of its ethylene oxide plant at Baton Rouge because of business conditions, were without any foundation in fact. The true situation is that there was a temporary suspension of construction operations due to a jurisdictional dispute between millwrights and riggers. Momentary settlement of the dispute was expected.

Formaldehyde—Demand continued moderate to poor, but most trade sources expected the price line to hold at current level for the time being, at least.

Through the first nine calendar months, production of formaldehyde on the basis of 37 percent formaldehyde by weight was running more than 56 million pounds behind the mark reached by the same time in 1956. Through September, cumulative output for this year was 938,902,083 pounds. Through the like period in 1956, the aggregate was 994,989,195 pounds.

Tariff Commission reported that production in September of this year, on the same basis, amounted to 105,067,539 pounds. It was 103,324,075 pounds in the month previous and 114,429,654 pounds during September, 1956.

Methanol—In a recent survey conducted by the Chemical Industry Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, the majority of purchasing agents polled were inclined to discount the minority view that prices of methanol would decline. While it is true that this market has weakened appreciably in the past year, most people in the industry looked for no price change through the first calendar quarter, at least.

Overall production of natural plus synthetic methanol declined to 110,150,287 pounds during September of this year, the Tariff Commission reported, as compared to 120,614,485 pounds turned out during the month previous and 117,303,946 pounds produced in September, 1956.

Included in the most recent total were a meagre 670,640 pounds of natural methanol . . . it was the first month in years that the one million pound mark had not been exceeded . . . and 109,479,647 pounds of synthetic material. Natural output amounted to 1,095,600 pounds in the month previous and 1,314,720 pounds during September, 1956. Synthetic production was 119,518,885 pounds during August of this year and 115,989,226 pounds in September, 1956.

Cumulative output through the first nine calendar months of this year included 1,033,261,345 pounds (partly estimated) synthesized and 10,404,880 pounds of natural product, for a total of 1,043,666,225 pounds (partly estimated) of methanol.

Cumulative output through the first nine calendar months of 1956, natural plus synthetic, amounted to 1,135,816,938 pounds. It included 1,124,236,778 pounds of synthetic alcohol and 11,580,160 pounds of natural product.

Monomethylamine — Prices were reduced 2 cents per pound on this item last week. Tankcars of solution, on a 100 percent basis, or anhydrous material, which had formerly been quoted at 31 cents per pound was reduced to 29 cents. On drum carlots or trucklots of solution, the price was dropped only 1 cent per pound, thus increasing the spread between tankcars and carlots by 1 cent per pound. Drum less carlot quantities retained a ½ cent differential over carlot drums. Under the new price schedule drum carlot or trucklot quantities on a freight equalized basis will be priced at 36 cents per pound of contained monomethylamine, and less carlot or trucklot quantities at 36½ cents.

Paraformaldehyde — The market was said to be fairly good, with January so far looking upward a bit from December levels. Movement to the resin industry was good, but the adhesives field was off a bit due to slow activity in the plywood and furniture industries. Prices were unchanged from levels which were in effect over recent months.

Propionic Acid—Prices remained unchanged from levels which have prevailed over recent months. Business volume moved along at a fairly steady pace in relation to trading in past months, but this item is not a large volume one. It does go into the manufacture of various esters and salts, the salts finding perhaps their largest market in the baking field. Some acid is used in cattle feeds, as a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of certain herbicides, and as an intermediate in specialty plasticizers and certain other items.

Nothing new in the way of developing end-uses leading to substantial volume could at this time be foreseen for the product, and the market was expected to continue for the first quarter just about as it had been.

WEST COAST MANAGER: Walter R. Brandt, appointed branch manager of the west coast sales office of General Dyestuff Company and western regional manager of Antara Chemicals. General Dyestuff and Antara are sales divisions of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

General's New Uuit

—Continued from page 4

such industries as oil refining and detergent and chemical manufacturing," Irb H. Fooshee, the division president, said.

The facility is located on a 120-acre site on Newark Bay and represents the first entrance of a major industrial concern into Elizabeth's large undeveloped industrial zone running along the Bay north of the Jersey Central Railroad mainline. The site is expected to become a major production center for General Chemical Division's products.

The plant will serve industrial consumers in North Jersey, metropolitan New York and New England, supplying them by rail, truck and barge.

According to the company, the plant has the most modern facilities available for decomposition and regeneration of by-product spent acids which will help solve troublesome disposal problems for many industries using sulfuric.

Simultaneous with the start-up of the Elizabeth plant, General Chemical has discontinued operations at its Hudson River works in Edgewater, N. J., which was one of the oldest chemical plants on the eastern seaboard.

The Edgewater property has been taken over by Allied's Barrett Division as part of its expansion program in the area.

Rayonier Repeats

—Continued from page 4

now capable of handling 50 million gallons of water a day through a split system.

One disposal section handles black liquor wastes and includes a retention basin for settling and storage up to ninety days. The other section provides settling capacity for 49 million gallons of wash water discharged daily.

The two mills, which form the company's Jesup division, have a combined annual production capacity in excess of 200,000 tons.

To support the two mills, some 500,000 cords of wood will be required annually. Six new chip silos were built adjacent and identical to the original ones to handle raw materials for the new plant.

The power plant has been redesigned, and power output has been boosted with two new generators, each producing 7,500 kilovolt-amperes. A new power boiler, having a capacity of 200,000 pounds of steam per hour, was installed. It operates on either bark or oil.

An additional recovery boiler, nominally rated at 450 tons of kraft pulp, was also installed.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Consuming interest for textile and leather chemicals replacements continued light last week. Actual business was restricted to actual needs, with inquiry for later requirements still slow. Price structure remained quite steady for less carlot quantities, with carlot business under keen competition. Sharply lower prices were named for flake and powder egg albumin and egg yolk, as a result of lower cost of eggs. Technical egg albumin remained unchanged and was well held due to limited supplies. Trading in sizing materials was fair and limited to actual needs. Potato starch demand was routine and took place at unchanged quotations. Corn starch and dextrin were quotably unchanged, but higher prices were expected February 1 due to the increase of freight rates from the western producing points. Tanning materials were inactive, with replacements held at former levels.

Shoe production in November totaled 43,815,000 pairs, 5.8 percent below November, 1956, according to the Census Bureau. Production of youths' and boys' shoes, the only major category to show an increase, was stepped up 10.1 percent from the November, 1956, volume and shows approximately the same percentage increase for the first 11 months as compared to a year ago. For the first 11 months total output stands at 549,592,000 pairs, compared with 546,811,000 pairs a year ago, a gain of almost 3 million pairs representing 0.5 percent increase. The average factory value per pair of shoes shipped in November was $3.55 or 1 cent a pair more than a year ago. Shoes shipped during the first 11 months of this year carried an average factory value of $3.60 as compared to the average price tag of $3.59 in the same period a year ago.

It is interesting to note that shipments have exceeded production during the first 11 months of 1957 and 1956 with the excess of shipments over production equal about 2,900,000 pairs for this year against 1,600,000 pairs last year.

Raw wool consumption during November was 5.472 million pounds (scoured basis) or 10 percent below October and 25 percent below November, 1956. Consumption of apparel class wool was six percent below October and 31 percent less than November, last year.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Albumin egg, flake, 10c. per lb.
powder, 10c. per lb.
Egg yolk, 8c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 18, 1957
102.78	102.83	103.11	108.95

For Current Prices See Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Market was quiet, but steady. All grades were maintained at prevailing quotations. Deliveries against contracts moved in better volume.

Sodium Acetate—Small lots were in fair request. Prices were without change.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Consumers continued to operate in hand to mouth manner. Prices were well held at prevailing levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg—Lower egg market created a weaker tone and quotations were reduced sharply for flake—10c. per pound, while technical grade was unchanged and steady. Flake dropped to $1.32 to $1.34 per pound and powder to $1.36 to $1.38, spot, depending upon quantity and seller. Business was reported moderate for actual needs. Technical was in limited supply and held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Fair volume of business was noted for actual needs. All grades were steady and quotably unchanged. Gum was quoted at $9.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; light canary, $9.12; dark canary, $9.22 and white, $8.96 same basis. Lesser quantities were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Demand was routine and confined to prompt delivery. Quotations were maintained at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.36 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.48, same basis. Smaller lots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply declined 676,000 bushels to 89,393,000 bushels for the week ended January 10, compared 69,409,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Yolk—Lower production costs was reflected in yolk and quotations declined 8c. per pound. Trading was light and restricted to actual needs. Stocks on spot were reduced to $1.27 to $1.29 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Good demand was noted for withdrawal against former contracts, while new business was of a routine character. Interest in forward delivery also lagged. Prices were unchanged and well held. Carlots were named at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, Maine, less ¼c. for shipment below the Mason Dixon line. Idaho market remained steady at 6.35c., carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for delivery to eastern destinations. Spot stocks moved in fair volume from 8¼c. to 9¼c., exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Sago Flour—Trading was reported slow. Raw flour was unchanged at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and refined, 8½c. to 9c., exwarehouse, according to quantity. Replacements were steady, ranging from 5c. to 5¾c., carlots, exdock, as to grade and packing, for prompt shipment.

Tapioca Flour—While interest in replacements from abroad was inactive, the market remained steady. Deliveries against contracts moved in good volume. Siamese flour for shipment was unchanged. Medium was quoted at 5.65c. to 5.7c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and grade A, 5.95c. to 6c., same basis. Reports from Brazil stated that the new crop was not as large as expected and early estimates place production at 20,000 to 25,000 tons. Interest in Brazilian flour shipments was light and were nominal at 9½c., carlots, exdock.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest was reported slow. Shipments were maintained at former quotations. Solid extract, 60 percent tannin was held at 8.727c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and 68 percent powdered 9.817c., same basis.

Cutch—Trading was reported slow, with tanners showing some inquiry for nearby shipment. Shipments were unchanged at 7½c. per pound, exdock, prompt delivery.

Mangrove Bark—Market was quiet and unchanged. African bark was unchanged at $64 to $65 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment. Colombian was nominal at $50 per ton, and Ecuadorian, $47, same basis.

Myrobalans—Consumer interest continued inactive. Offers for shipment were held at former levels. Genuine J1's were quoted at $59 to $60 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment; crushed J1's at $73 to $74, and Bombay, at $52 to $53, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Buying interest was fair, chiefly for nearby shipment. Prices were maintained at former levels. Solid clarified 64 percent was held at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and solid ordinary at 9.9228c., same basis.

Valonia—This market was dull and featureless. Replacements were more or less nominal. Beards were nominal at $88 to $90 per ton, exdock; cups, at $66 to $67 per ton and extract, 11c. per pound, same basis.

Wattle—Recent reduction in bark replacements due to lower ocean rates has not improved buying interest according to trade sources. Fair average was lower at $78.50 per ton, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and merchantable, $73, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent, unchanged at 8.275c. per pound, exdock and South African extract, at 8.4c. per pound, same basis.

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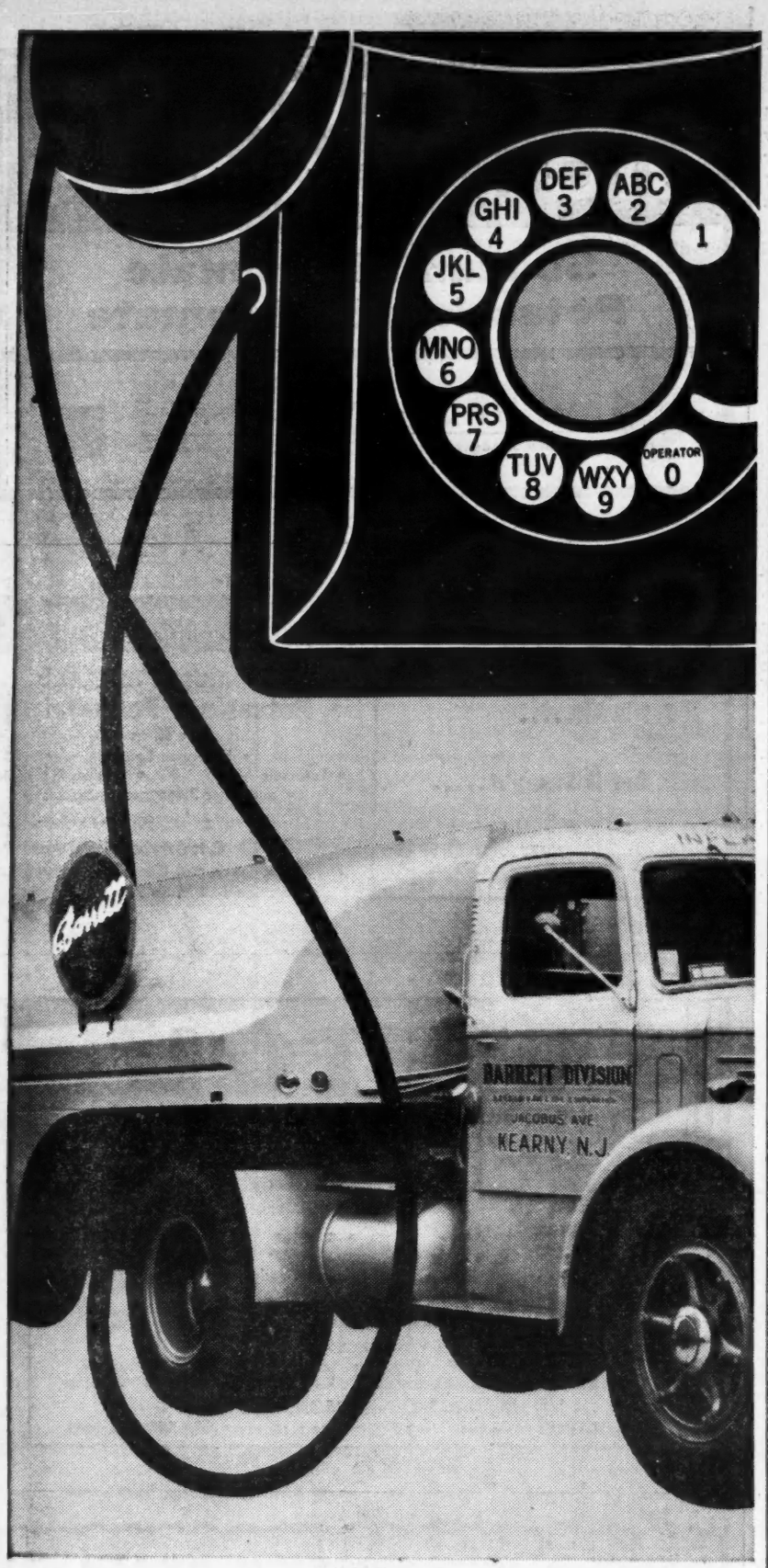

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

Price of petroleum xylene weakened early in the week but by Friday coke-oven operators had established new schedules at only two points across the country. Reductions ranged from 1 cent per gallon at Philadelphia to 1¾ cents at Lone Star, Texas. Benzene and toluene schedules were steady and unchanged. Sources felt that if toluene prices were ripe for a change they would have been reduced along with the xylene price. Currently benzene was freely available and toluene was moreso.

A major producer advanced the price of technical acetanilide 2 cents per pound across the board thus bringing prices in line with other suppliers who had made the change on January 1.

Withdrawals of benzene for use in the production of phenol and detergents have been stepped up, it was said. Movement to styrene monomer was listless and it was felt in some quarters that ample ethylbenzene stocks in the hands of some styrene makers was partially curbing movement of benzene to this outlet.

There have been some bright spots in trading in natural tar acids including phenol during the past six weeks, but overall activity has been limited by the general economic slowup. Prices in effect on phenol, cresols and cresylic acids were unchanged.

Report on crude naphthalene from midwest sources indicated that there had been a pickup in demand especially in inland areas where price of import material is somewhat less a factor due to added railroad freight costs. Phthalic anhydride movement was largely unchanged. The report of a basic supplier late in the week said that a good volume of unexpected spot business had been received. It was pointed out however, that volume has been low thus far in January and trade sources felt it doubtful that the rash of new business would carry them beyond previous projections for the month.

Major producers of b-naphthol discounted reports that an influx of imports had weakened the domestic market. Imports were said to have been only a trickle during the past few years compared to the total volume of domestic output. Feeling in some quarters was that b-naphthol imports might be part of "deals" whereby b-naphthol is imported in exchange for something else to be exported.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended January 12 would amount to 56.1 percent of theoretical capacity. Estimated steel production for the week ended January 19 was 1,538,000 net tons of steel while actual output for the previous week was 1,515,000 net tons. Production in the comparable week one month ago was 1,742,000 net tons and 2,467,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Xylene, 1c.-1¾c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 18, 1957
118.13	118.13	118.13	118.31

For Current Prices See Page 9

Basic Products

Aniline—Prices of longstanding were unchanged last week. Report of the Census Bureau indicates that exports of aniline and salts during the month of October amounted to 6,000 pounds. A major supplier recently announced that plans were underway for the erection of new facilities for the production of aniline and diphenylamine. The new units would do away with obsolete equipment, it was said. Current trading was routine. Supplies were adequate for trade requirements.

Benzene—Report of one of the major steel concerns indicated that withdrawals for use in the production of phenol and detergents had been stepped up this month and showed marked improvement over December. Movement to styrene monomer outlets was not up to par and it was felt that makers were probably living from ample inventories. One major consumer reportedly, had large stocks of ethylbenzene on hand. Speculation on imports was to the effect that recent shipments had probably been previously contracted for and the feeling was that with domestic sources able to furnish supplies entirely adequate for trade needs, benzene imports would continue to fall off. As for the export picture, cokeoven sources reported "a marked absence of inquiries." Benzene inventories were not building at "an alarming rate." A slight cutback in cokeoven output was reported by one major operator while some smaller outfits were said to have cutback drastically in recent months.

With money for capital expenditures very tight, steel firms were taking a careful look at the Udex quality control systems being installed by some cokeoven operators for the production of high-purity aromatics. It was pointed out that this operation was particularly attractive to large producers selling to nylon makers. Further reaction would have to await the appearance on the market of substantial quantities of light oils from the new installations, it was said.

Cresylic Acid—Trade reports indicated that sales of cresylic acids as well as the other natural tar acids were proceeding at a routine level. There was said to have been some bright spots in the picture during the past six weeks, but overall trading was dull and without feature. Prices in effect since October 1 of last year remained in effect. Supplies were fully adequate for trade requirements.

Naphthalene—Report from some midwest cokeoven sources indicates that there has been some pickup in demand for crude naphthalene since the first of the year in inland areas. Freight factors bring the price of imported material in these areas to about 5¾c.-6c. per pound. It was felt that domestic processors with a good supply line could beat this price. Domestic base price of 7c. per pound was steady and unchanged.

Toluene—There was felt to have been little change in the trading patterns in this market during the past six months. Current output is slowed somewhat as a result of adjustments in coking schedules and output, but the inventory problem continued to be of major concern to cokeoven operators. Exports have been very heavy and average price of the 36.8 million pounds exported in October was 3.3c. per pound or about 24¾c. per gallon.

Xylene—Price of coaltar xylene at Philadelphia was reduced 1c. per gallon, bringing the current quotation to 33c. At Lone Star, Texas, price declined 1¾c. per pound to a listing of 31¼c. The reductions came after petroleum xylene had weakened early in the week. Other cokeoven sources queried at presstime indicated that the situation was under study but that there was no change in price listings. It was understood however, that coaltar xylene would remain competitive at all points. Inventories have been building on xylene in recent months but the same could be said for toluene and benzene. Trade sources felt that the reductions which ranged from 1c. to 1¾c. per gallon would not contribute any substantial added sales volume.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—A basic supplier advanced the price of technical material, thus bringing it in line with other major producers

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending January 19, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	507,632
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	21,615,316
Benzene	gals.	1,932,278
Coaltar	gals.	9,497,639
Creosote	gals.	368,442
Naphthalene	lbs.	2,055,093
Pyridine (2°C)	lbs.	7,303
Toluene	gals.	425,756
Xylene	gals.	122,814

Coal Chemicals

in the industry who had boosted prices 2c. per pound across the board on January 1.

Acetanilide in carload quantity currently lists at 32½c. per pound while ton lot quantities are 33½c. and less than ton lots are 36½c. per pound.

Diphenylamine —Price was steady and unchanged after the 2c. per pound across the board reduction of two weeks ago. A basic producer recently announced that facilities for production of aniline and diphenylamine would be modernized within the next two years to replace obsolete equipment. In the new setup, aniline capacity will be used in the production of diphenylamine. Design of the new units provides for control and disposal of all waste materials, it was said.

Hydroquinone — Leading producers quoted unchanged prices on both technical and photo grade material. Technical, carload in drums, was listed at 82½c. per pound, while l.c.l. lots in drums were 84½c. Photo grade listed in a range of $1.03 to $1.06 per pound depending on quantity. Supplies were good, trading was said to be seasonally active. Census bureau reports reveal that exports of photographic materials during the month of October, 1957, amounted to 108,636 pounds.

b-Naphthol—Major producers discounted reports that imports had weakened the domestic market. Basic suppliers contacted last week indicated that imports of the past two years were "a trickle compared to the total volume of the domestic market." It was pointed out that costs of importing b-naphthol would come to about 32½c.-33c. per pound after payment of duty. The feeling of one trade source was that imports "probably involve deals whereby b-naphthol is imported, possibly at cost, for something else exported."

Phthalic Anhydride—Trading continued slow last week and sources continued to indicate little chance for a substantial change in the sluggish trading patterns which have developed over recent weeks. Consumers appeared to be working from good inventories and producers stocks were fully adequate for trade requirements. Export business has been comparatively heavy, but trade sources indicated that they "were not entirely happy about some of it."

A producer recently announced plans for the construction of a phthalic unit in the midwest area with expected annual capacity of about 20 million pounds. Completion date was expected to be sometime early next year.

Although isophthalic acid continued to form a small outlet in comparison to the total volume of phthalic anhydride, a more favorable price position for isophthalic was recently effected when new schedules for the latter material established a 1c. per pound differential over phthalic price whereas a 3c. spread had existed previously.

A report made late in the week by a basic producer indicated that a good volume of unexpected spot business had been received. However, it was also noted that some expected consumers had failed to come through. Since trading volume has been low thusfar in January, trade sources felt it doubtful that the rash of new business would carry them beyond previous projections for the month.

Rubber Chemicals—The major materials were unchanged in price from levels established in late October when basic suppliers instituted a 2c. per pound across the board advance on di-o-tolylguanidine, diphenylguanidine, mercaptobenzothiazole and mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide. Census Bureau reports indicate exports of rubber accelerators amounting to 394,722 pounds while shipments of antioxidants during the month were 805,973 pounds. Foreign trade involving other rubber compounding agents during October amounted to 376,838 pounds.

Administration Works

—*Continued from page 3*

fact that Interhandel, founded in 1928, has always been the owner of the GAF stock. The $100 million corporation is being held by the Alien Property Custodian.

While little can be learned as to the content of the Administration's plan, or when it will be given to congress, it is believed to be based on a White House statement made last July, stressing maintenance of the sanctity of private property even in wartime.

Meanwhile, the International Court of Justice at The Hague, Netherlands, has granted United States and Swiss governments permission to postpone filing statements with the court in their dispute over ownership of General Aniline.

Drug Men Asked to Enter Exchange Plan With Russia

American drug and pharmaceutical producers have been invited by the Russian government to enter into a mutual exchange arrangement for visits by specialists in drug manufacture to each other's country's drug plants.

Members of the American industry are being informed of the information—with the encouragement of the United States government—in notices sent out last week by the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.

The proposal is to exchange missions consisting of five to ten persons for a period of two to six weeks to acquaint themselves with achievements in the fields of new antibiotics, trends and methods of scientific research in drugs, the manufacture of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations and steroid hormones, etc.

Titanium Product Order Is Rescinded by BDSA

Business and Defense Services Administration has revoked Order M-107, which provided for scheduling the production of titanium mill products.

Administrator H. B. McCoy said that the order was no longer necessary, because mill capacity for titanium products has reached a level more than adequate to meet civilian and defense needs.

Research's Lone

—*Continued from page 7*

Curies did not need more than a shack in which they worked to lay out the basis of our atomic age and to fulfill their mission. Fleming did not need more than a few dishes with cultures to create penicillin, which saves every year millions of lives. The discovery of duralumin, while made by one man in a small research organization, did not involve expenses larger than a few thousand dollars. Neither was much equipment involved in the discovery of the Mishima magnet steels, nor in Neel's magnet iron.

"While zone refining was developed in the shadow of the huge Bell Telephone Laboratories, it could quite as well have been reduced to practice with a few dollars in anybody's garage. The discovery of the debismuthizing of lead with calcium, which I made in 1918 did not require more than a gas furnace and an iron crucible besides the metals and a pair of sharp eyes. In the United States many laboratories of our country are overgadgeteered and drowned in complicated equipment that frequently takes more time to fix, than to use. These instruments remove the searcher from his experiment, the recorder replacing the live observation by man. Automatic research tools can be a great handicap to invention and progress.

Kind of Asylum Needed

"We must offer the recalcitrant lone-wolf searcher a kind of an asylum," Dr. Kroll urged, "since this useful species is lately menaced by extinction. High taxes, competition by government and corporation laboratories have made his life quite precarious. What he wants is freedom first, to satisfy his mystic needs, the artist's way. Will he find refuge in universities as research professor or in corporations granting him some freedom for his creative projects within some budgetary limits? Can he, in this medium, be incited to supreme performance?

"His help is indispensable in the early stages of any new development and he acts like a scout, prospecting new territory before the crowds arrive to put it to use. Men are born unequal of mind and body. The inventor or scientist wants self-expression and affirmation of his personality. To try to domesticate, collectivize and depersonalize him in a team is therefore, phychologically speaking, a fatal mistake. He will keep his allegiance to the group only as long as its goals coincide with his.

"If these don't fall in his line, he will become sterile or quit. But collectivization and mind conditioning have progressed. Individualism and deviationism, even when entirely ascetic, are frowned upon, here as well as in Russia, in both countries for different reasons. Another Steinmetz would probably be turned down at the plant doors as an eccentric, if he looked for a job with his old company today, since he would not fit the pattern of the psychologist's organization man. Very great discoveries, in my opinion, still lie so close to the surface that they can be unearthed with little expense by nonconforming individuals with an inquisitive mind, with knowledge, with the holy urge to create, and who are willing to accept sacrifice as a way of life," Dr. Kroll said.

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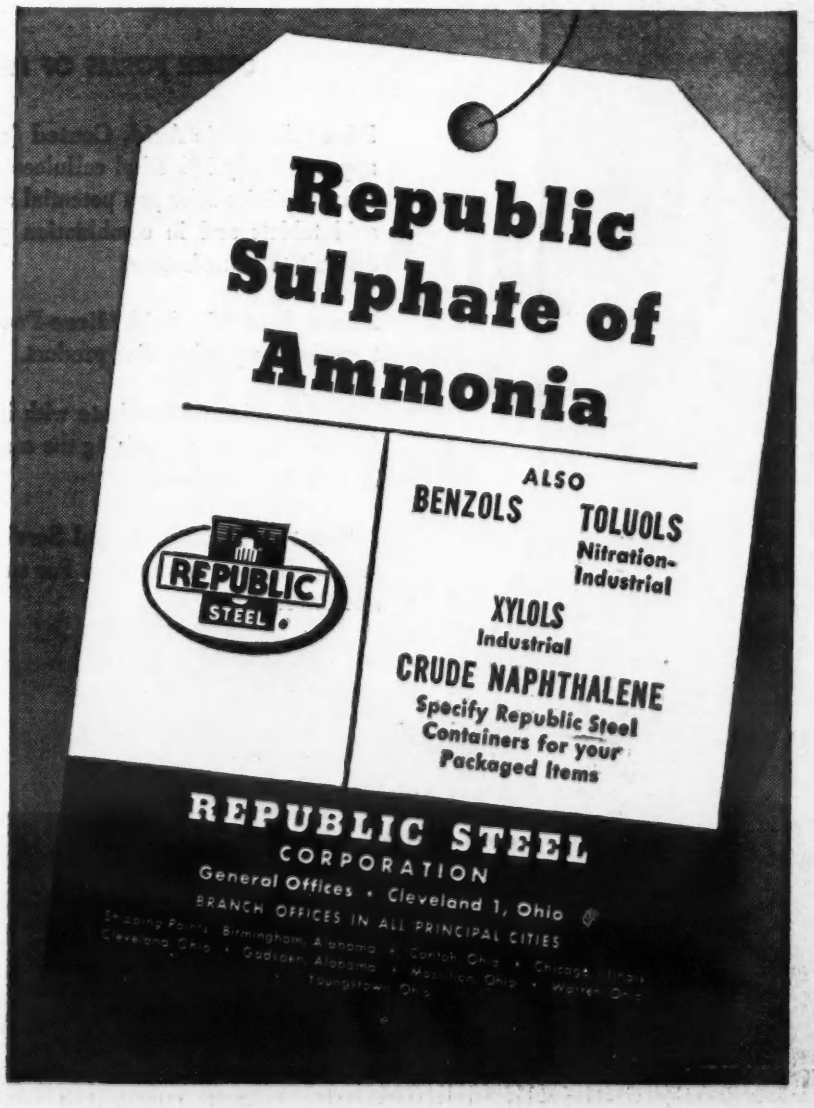
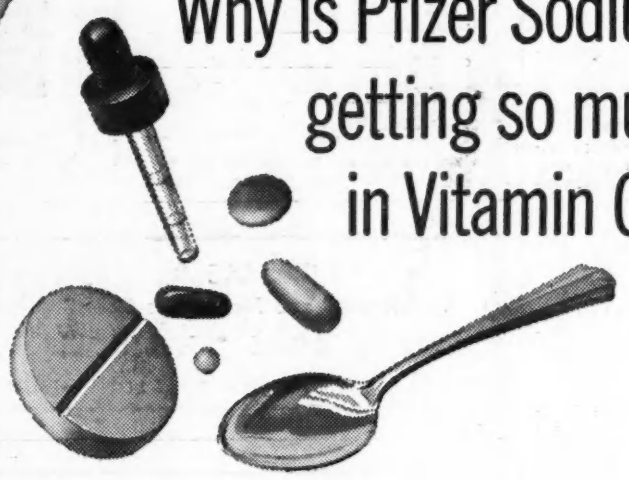


Why is Pfizer Sodium Ascorbate getting so much use in Vitamin C formulations?



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Price of hydrocortisone alcohol and acetate was reduced 80 cents per gram in kilo lots or more. Trade sources said that with new steroids being discovered each year, there was a tendency for them to chew into outlets previously dominated by the older established hormones. Quotation for cortisone acetate remained unchanged according to trade advice late in the week. A major producer advanced the price of NF granular aluminum chloride 2 cents per pound bringing the listing on 10-drum lots to 31 cents per pound. Feed grade folic acid was established at $62 per kilo in 10-kilo lots or more. This follows the 50 cents per gram reduction on USP folic acid of two weeks ago. No other price changes were reported in drug and fine chemicals markets last week.

Acetophenetidin and the salicylates continued in good seasonal demand. The former has been reported on the free side of balance by some resellers while bulk suppliers indicate that supply and demand are balanced. There have been some reports which indicated that sales of APC tablets were not going well.

Bulk producers of aspirin continued to move good quantities to resellers and pharmaceutical outlets. Indication was that orders for February shipment were running to much heavier volume than was the case last month. Some resellers felt that demand had slackened from retail outlets after the heavy calls being made last month. Any stocking of aspirin was at the retail level but what the buying mood there would be from weeek to week was anyone's guess.

Makers of mercurials salts anticipated no immediate price action. It was felt that should the metal market remain at its present level for the next few months there might be a downward adjustment in the salts price. However, it was pointed out that trade sources have expected a firming in the metals market since the first of the year. Distress stocks still overhanging the market in the east were felt to be responsible for the continuing weakness in the metal market. Imports of mercurials, it was said, have always come into the country and since European raw materials costs are comparable and the imported salts face a stiff duty, there was no reason to feel that domestic makers would not remain competitive in the market.

The price of monosodium glutamate was steady at the levels established in late November of last year. Reliable trade sources indicated that the price was about as low as it could go. It was felt that there might be some sniping at the $1.07 per pound price but that it would hold. Added capacity in recent years without corresponding expansion in market outlets was felt to be responsible for the intensified domestic competition in this market.

Price Trends

Advanced

Aluminum chloride, NF, gran., 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Folic acid, 10% feed grade, $24 per kilo.
Hydrocortisone acetate, 80c. per gram.
Alcohol, 80c. per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

week Last	week Prev.	month Last	1957 Jan. 18,
63.20	63.21	63.22	65.25

For Current Prices See Page 9

Acetanilide—USP material remained unchanged in price from the levels established in the industry for many months. Outlet to the cosmetic industry was small. Volume was maintained steady at a low level. Stocks were accounted entirely adequate for requirements being made in the trade.

Acetophenetidin—Mixed reports have featured conditions in this market. As far as stocks go, bulk suppliers have tended to report that demand and supply are balanced. Some resellers have indicated that acetophenetidin is on the free side of balance and indicated that sales of APC tablets were not going well. Others were uncertain of this development. Price was unchanged from previous report.

Aluminum Chloride—NF granular material was advanced 2c. per pound last week by a major producer. New price ranged from 31c.-32c. depending on quantity. Lots of 1,000 pounds in 100-pound drums are 31c. per pound while a single 100-pound drum lists at 32c. per pound

Antibiotics—Price levels were unchanged last week. Trade sources contacted indicated that the major antibiotics were continuing to receive good trade notice. Stocks of penicillin, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin were balanced with demand, according to most trade observers.

Aspirin—Bulk producers continued to move good quantities to resellers and pharmaceutical outlets. Indications in these quarters were that orders for shipment in February were running heavier than has been the case for January. It was felt that report from the Surgeon General's office of what appeared to be a recurrent attack of flu in Japan might have set off a flurry of buying.

Resellers reported demand from retail outlets had slackened this month in contrast to the avid buying and the tight supplies of last month. Supplies were adequate to fill the demand. Any stocking of aspirin was at the retail level but what the buying mood here would be from week to week was speculative.

Bioflavonoids—Prices for the principle materials were unchanged and steady at long established levels. Material was moving in seasonally active volume to pharmaceutical outlets. Trade sources continued to report a good market potential for hesperidin and methylchalcone as used in combination with ascorbic acid, caffeine and other materials in analgesic and antipyretic preparations in the pharmaceutical field.

Bromides—Trade sources indicated that there had been no unusual activity in these markets. Demand for sodium and potassium bromides was seasonally active. Prices on the general lines of medicinal bromides was steady and unchanged from the levels established nearly a year ago when advances of 2c.-5c. per pound were effected to offset increased costs of operation and handling.

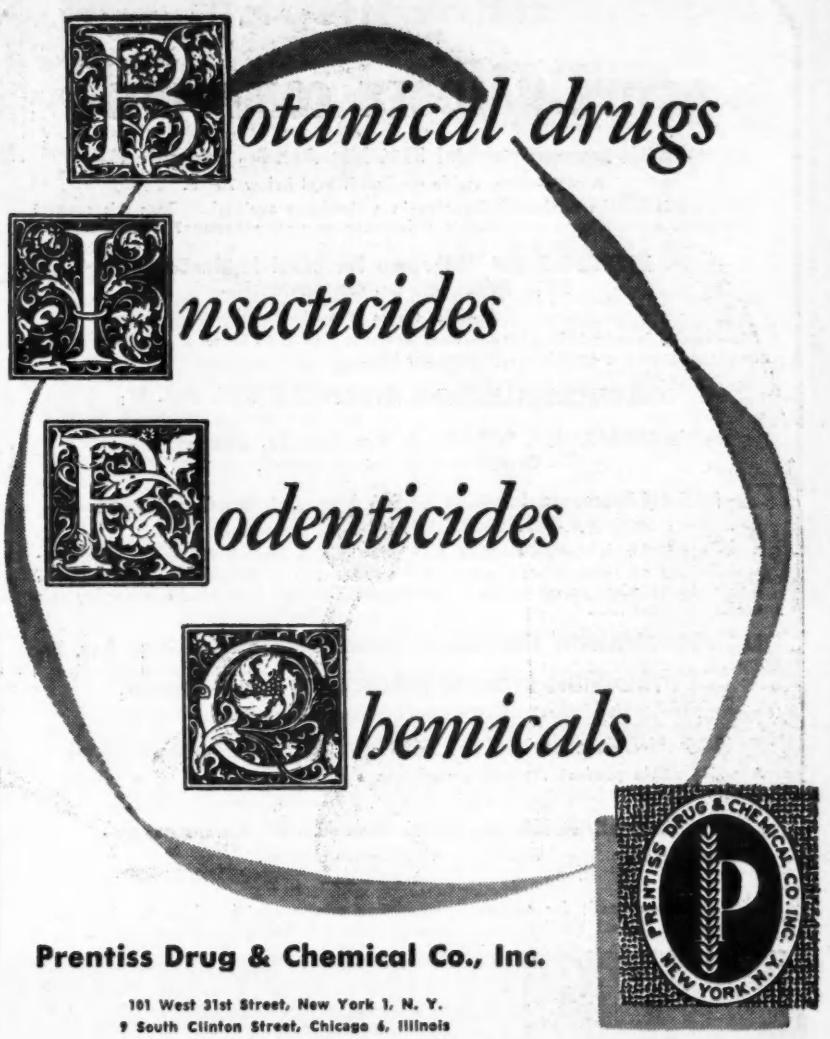
Folic Acid — Major producers listed folic acid at 70c. per gram after the reduction in USP material two weeks ago from the $1.20 per gram level. New schedules posted for 10 percent feed grade material lists 10 kilo lots or more at $62 per kilo while 3-9 kilo quantities are priced at $63 per kilo and 333 grams to 2.9 kilo lots are priced on a basis of $65 per kilo.

Hydrocortisone—Price on kilo lots was reduced 80c. per gram to a level of $3.20. Lots of 500 to 999 grams were $3.80 while 100 to 499 grams listed at $4.25 per gram and less than 100 grams was priced at $4.50 per gram. Buying activity has been moderate in recent months. It was pointed out that newer steroids being discovered each year tend to chew into the market for older established ones.

Mercurials—Makers of mercurials salts anticipated no immediate changes in price listings which have been in effect for many months. Imports have always been in evidence and were felt not to be formidable. Raw materials in Europe costs are comparable and in addition imported calomel, corrosive sublimate and other mercurial preparations face a duty of 19c. per pound plus 13½ percent of value. Under these conditions, it was said, there is no reason that domestic makers would not be competitive. Should the metal market be maintained at its present level for the next few months, there could be a downward adjustment in salts prices. Trade sources indicated that a firming in the metal market had been expected since the beginning of the year. However, none has been forthcoming and distress lots on the east coast continued to overhang the market.

Thiamin—Fair to good demand was noted for both hydrochloride and mononitrate with the latter coming under heavy demands in spots, it was said. Price in effect since early last year was maintained. Listings of major producers offer thiamin hydrochloride and mononitrate at $40 per kilo. Stocks were nicely balanced with trade needs.

Monosodium Glutamate—Major producers last week quoted monosodium glu-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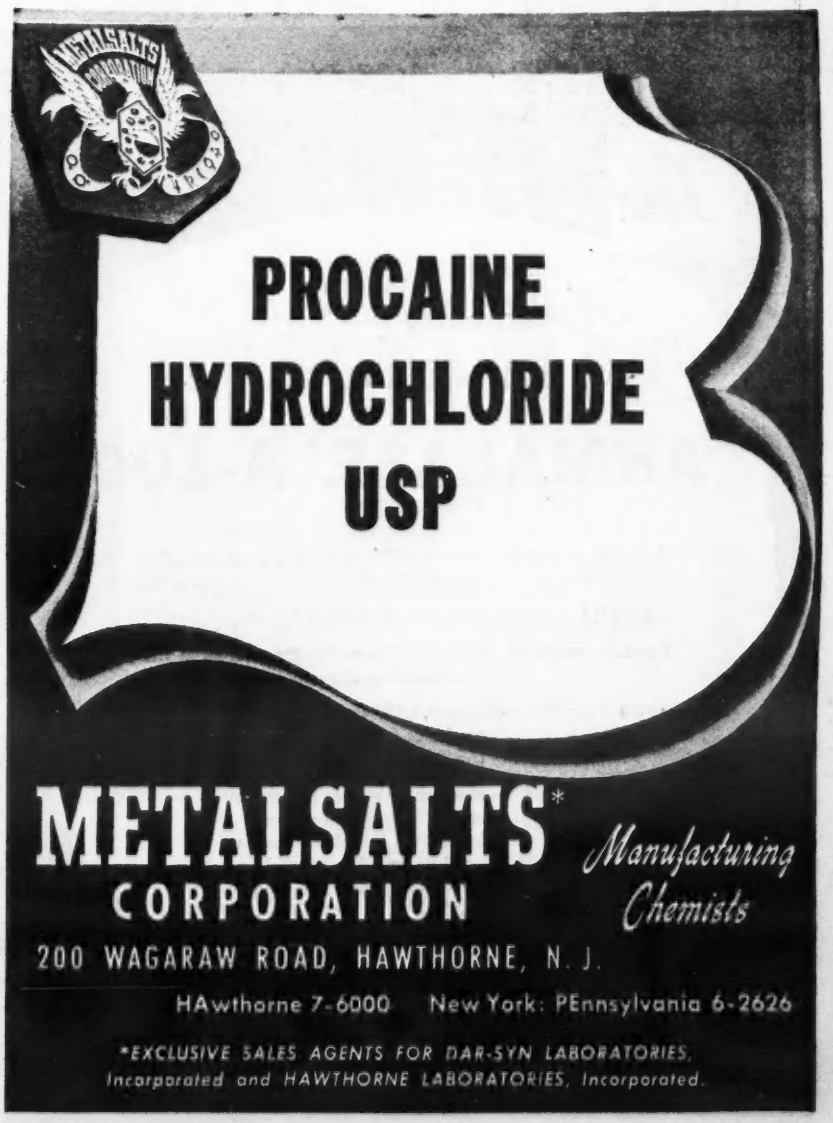
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

tamate at $1.07 per pound. Last price action in the market came in late November when MSG moved from the $1.12 per pound level. Some sources felt that price in this market was on the floor now. Others indicated that there would probably be a certain amount of sniping at the $1.07 price but that it would hold. Here, too, price was felt to be about as low as it would go. Addition of greater domestic capacity in the past few years without overly spectacular growth in the total market was felt to have brought about overproduction and intensified competition. Stocks were fully adequate for projected needs. Imports continued to be a minor factor, it was said.

Botanicals

Trading continued slow in crude drug markets last week. Lycopodium continued to move higher as dealers stocks have dwindled in recent months without adequate replacement. Trade sources expected no immediate alleviation in the tight supply situation which has become increasingly difficult since last year at this time. Price listings for ipecac root remained unchanged. The market was very quiet with consumers largely on the sidelines. No further information pricewise was available on replacement costs as dealers awaited new crop material scheduled for late January or early February shipment. Cost factors which dealers would face were anyone's guess. Quotations of longstanding on soapbark were unchanged from previous report. Crushed and powder were quoted at 35 cents per pound while whole was 30 cents. No price quotations were given on papain. The market continues in an unsettled state with dealers queried reporting that there appeared little change in conditions which have prevailed since early fall. Rejection of shipments here and limited offerings at primary centers were big factors in the situation.

Ipecac Root—Price quotes of $9 per pound for root and $10 for powder were unchanged. There was no further information on new crop material scheduled for shipment in late January or early February. Dealers contacted last week indicated that there was no information on the new crop material pricewise since no one knew what their cost factors were likely to be.

Lycopodium—Dealers in the trade quoted lycopodium at the high levels prevalent during the past few weeks. Material has been scarce for many months and prices have moved progressively higher as dealers stocks have been used without adequate replacement. Listing in effect at the close of last week was $8 per pound.

Soapbark—Quotations of longstanding in the trade were unchanged last week, according to sources queried here. Price of soapbark, crushed and powder, was 35c. per pound while whole was 30c. per pound. The market was quiet. Stocks were adequate for the modest needs being made in the trade.

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- β-METHYLGLUTARIC ACID
- METHYLHEPTENONE
- 4-METHYLIMIDAZOLE
- 7-METHYLINDOLE
- METHYL ISOCYANATE
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Obituaries

Oscar M. Bernuth

Oscar M. Bernuth, president and chairman of Bernuth, Lembcke Company, New York, died January 14 in that city. He was eighty-four years old.

Mr. Bernuth is credited with introducing into the United States in 1903 the Rupping process of wood preservation by the use of creosote. His company is an importer of creosote.

Mr. Bernuth was chairman of Chipman Chemical Company, Eppinger & Russell Company and Torres Shipping Company. He was also active in the shipping industry, operating tankers in world-wide trade.

Andrew K. Brumbaugh, assistant manager of the refining engineering division of Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York, died January 10 in Florham Park, N. J. He was forty-six years old. He had been with Socony Mobil for nineteen years.

J. Clayton Kiem, an executive of Esso Export Corporation, New York, died January 14 in Summit, N. J. He was forty-seven years old.

Hubert W. Root, retired manager of the seed department of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., died January 10. He was sixty-two and had been with Kellogg for forty-three years before retiring last August.

Dr. Curt G. Vogt, former research dyestuff chemist with Toms River-Cincinnati Chemical Corporation, Toms River, N. J., died January 14 in Brielle, N. J. He was sixty-five years old.

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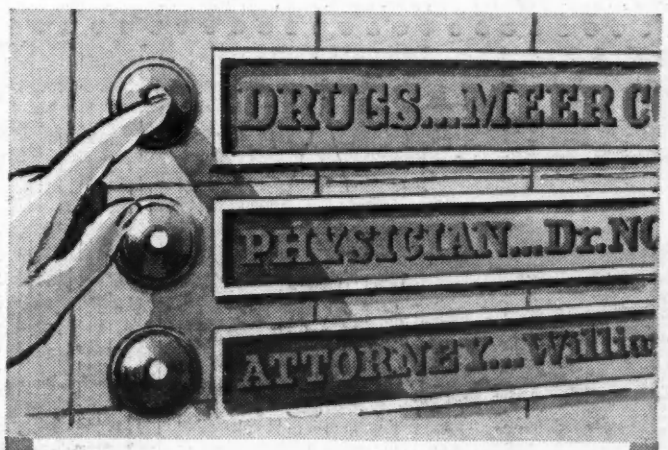

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IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—20 bbls, Casablanca
ALMOND OIL—5 cans, Florasynth Lab, Rotterdam
p-AMINOPHENOL—110 cks, Rohdia Inc, Marseille
ANILINE DYES—2 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
8 dms, Francolor Inc, Havre
2 dms, Antwerp
ANISE SEED—669 bgs, Seville
ANNATTO SEED—35 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
200 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cabedelo
200 bgs, 'M J Golombeck, Rio de Janeiro
440 bgs, Hansens Lab, Callao
132 bgs, Callao
70 bgs, Grace National Bank, Callao
100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Guayaquil
200 bgs, Guayaquil
210 bgs, Cabedelo
ANTIMONY REGULUS—959 cs, Sibenik
APRICOT KERNELS—228 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Beyrouth
ARABIC GUM—1,211 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
457 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
508 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Port Sudan
508 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
500 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
1,000 bgs, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—436 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
524 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Lisbon
735 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Naples
ASBESTOS FIBER—3,600 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
BALL CLAY—720 bgs, Avonmouth
BARBASCO ROOT—114 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
BAYBERRY WAX—13 bgs, Standard Bank of S A, Capetown
BEESWAX—101 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Assab
75 blks, Wm Diehl & Co, Beira
81 bgs, Valparaiso
322 bls, Lisbon
120 bgs, Tampico
81 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
9 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
BENZOIN GUM—35 cs, Meer Corp, Bangkok
9 bdls, Singapore
BERBERIS ROOT—349 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
BERGAMOT OIL—40 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Messina
30 hf cs, Messina
BILE ACIDS—8 dms, Merck & Co, Buenos Aires
BISMUTH—177 cs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BISMUTH ALUMINATE—1 dm, Rexall Drug Co, Southampton
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—19 dms, H Hollander, Paramaribo
10 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
BONE CHARCOAL—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
BUTTONLAC—75 bgs, Calcutta
CALCIUM OXIDE—10 dms, Rotterdam
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—360 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CALENDULA FLOWERS—4 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
CAMPHOR, SYNTHETIC—10 dms, Progressive Color & Chemical Co, Bremen
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, Givaudan Corp, Kobe
13 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
CANDELILLA WAX—313 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—245 bgs, River Plate Corp, Natal
167 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Natal
283 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co Areia Branca
625 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Parnahiba
250 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Parnahiba
63 bgs, F Henjes, Parnahiba
125 bgs, Colonial Trust Co, Parnahiba
125 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Parnahiba
178 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
278 bgs, National City Bank, Fortaleza
111 bgs, River Plate Corp, Fortaleza
1,170 bgs, S C Johnson & Son, Fortaleza
125 bgs, Chemical Bank, Fortaleza
125 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
278 bgs, F Henjes, Fortaleza
280 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
222 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
26 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Fortaleza
CASEIN—4,264 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
933 bgs, American Plastics Corp, Auckland
4,906 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
2,600 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
682 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
1,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—120 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
CASTOR BEANS—11,688 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
CASTOR OIL—391 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Lobito
300 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Santos
300 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
180 tons, George Degan Co, Recife
300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
200 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
CELERY SEED—87 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
85 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Bombay
170 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
CELESTITE—1,263 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours & Co, Avonmouth
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
1,200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
400 bgs, Naples
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
50 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
CITRON OIL—6 hf cs, Messina
CITRONELLA OIL—55 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Hong Kong
20 dms, Olson Importing Co, Hong Kong
20 dms, P H Petry, Hong Kong
25 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Hong Kong
25 dms, George Uhe Co, Hong Kong
10 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hong Kong
COALTAR DYES—11 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
10 dms, Rotterdam
COCHINEAL—34 bgs, Chemical Bank, Callao
COCONUT OIL—425 tons, Best Foods Inc, Cebu
305 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
283 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
580 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
370 tons, Manila
COD OIL—100 dms, Ottol Oil Co, St Johns
COLCHICUM SEED—36 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
COPAL GUM—32 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
54 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
144 bkts, Catz American Co, Macassar
120 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Macassar
36 bkts, Haeuser Shellac Co, Macassar
137 bkts, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—666 bgs, Port Lyautey
CRESYLIC ACID—438 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
CUMIN SEED—500 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
554 bgs, P H Petry, Khorramshahr
100 bgs, Murwal Inc, Khorramshanr
400 bgs, Middleton & Co, Khorramshahr
673 bgs, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—125 cs, Hershey Co, Tuticorin
100 cs, Havre
CYNOSBATI FRUCTUS—199 bgs, Meer Corp, Rijeka
143 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
DAMIANA LEAVES—20 bgs, Tampico
DAMMAR GUM—58 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Rotterdam
DIMETHYLTHIOPHOSPHORYL CHLORIDE—1 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Copenhagen
EARTH COLORS—20 dms, Naftone Inc, Bremen
ELEMI GUM—80 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
EPSOM SALT—2,700 bgs, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—16 dms, Seville
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—813 bgs, Marine & Animal ByProducts Corp, Paita
FUEL OIL—99,635 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Havana
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
54,760 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
104,239 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
78,497 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Aruba
119,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
267,937 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
GALL, OX—11 dms, International Packers Ltd, Brisbane
GALL, SHEEP—1 dm, International Packers Ltd, Melbourne
GARLIC POWDER—25 cs, Malaga
GELATIN—30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
120 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
GENTIAN ROOT—100 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
GINGER—180 bgs, Freetown
GLUE, BONE—100 bgs, C B Hewitt & Co, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—235 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—19,952 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
15,907 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
H ACID—38 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa
HENNA LEAVES—437 bls, S B Penick & Co, Alexandria
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—50 dms, Antwerp
HISTAMINE BICHLOROHYDRATE—1 cs, Roussel Corp, Havre
HORNMEAL—1,340 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Santos
830 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Santos
JASMIN OIL—1 cs, Messina
JUNIPER BERRIES—93 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Leghorn
167 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Leghorn
KAMALA POWDER—17 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
KARAYA GUM—397 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
24 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bombay
123 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
331 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
LACTALBUMIN—220 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
400 cs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
LAVENDER OIL—6 cks, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Cannes
LEMON OIL—40 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—11 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
33 dms, Cochin
LICORICE EXTRACT—607 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Izmir
LIVERMEAL—1,048 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Dunedin
LOCUST BEANS—240 bgs, Meer Corp, Larnaca
200 cs, Levy & Levis Co, Larnaca
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
MACE—14 cs, Catz American Co, Singapore
28 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Macassar
28 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Singapore
32 cs, Daarnhouwer & Co, Singapore
MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE—40 bgs, Rehels Co, Liverpool
MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,700 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MARINE OIL COMPOUND—400 bgs, Chemical Bank, Oslo
MARJORAM LEAVES—50 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
MENTHOL—78 cs, National City Bank, Santos
65 cs, P A Dunkel, Santos
50 cs, I R Boody & Co, Kobe
50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
15 cs, Max Van Pels, Yokohama
25 cs, P A Dunkel, Kobe
MERCURIC OXIDE, RED—2 cs, E T Browne Drug Co, Southampton
MERCURIC OXIDE, YELLOW—10 kgs, Markand Thakar, Rijeka
MERCURY—50 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
250 flks, Holland Whitehall Inc, Coquimbo
1,208 flks, Cadiz
METAL POWDER—12 cs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Yokohama
8 cs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Kobe
MONTAN WAX—80 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, C Gulden, Copenhagen
1,164 bgs, C Gulden, Masawa
MYROBALANS—1,455 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Bombay

HEADS COSMETIC GROUP: Harry Isaceff, coordinator of the aerosol research and product development laboratories of van Amerigen-Haebler, Inc., New York, who has been installed as chairman of the New York chapter of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists.

NAPHTHALENE—2,007 bgs, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
2,948 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
1,112 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
848 bgs, Avonmouth
NIGER SEED—20 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Casablanca
NUCLEIC ACID—3 kgs, Glasgow
NUTMEG—42 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Singapore
42 bgs, Catz American Co, Singapore
136 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Macassar
30 bgs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
14 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
35 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
OLIVE OIL—5 dms, G Armenis Co, Piraeus
233 dms, J D Nicolaou Co, Piraeus
104 dms, Balbe Oil Co, Piraeus
146 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Piraeus
140 dms, Grace National Bank, Valparaiso
81 bbls, B Filipone & Co, Piraeus
303 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
103 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Piraeus
100 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Algiers
52 dms, Schroeder Bros, Piraeus
OURICURY WAX—225 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
PALM OIL—343 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
PALMKERNEL OIL—47 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
325 tons, Matadi
421 tons, Ango Ango
PAPAIN—102 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
18 cs, Meer Corp, Colombo
112 cs, Colombo
PAPRIKA—250 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
200 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
200 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante
50 bgs, B Fischer & Co, Alicante
250 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
360 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
1,050 bgs, Alicante
PATCHOULI OIL—8 dms, Agriscent Corp, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
.65 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
.57 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen
PECTIN—50 dms, Bank of N Y, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
560 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
80 bgs, Imperial Commodities Corp, Tandjong Priok
350 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
70 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
560 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
600 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Belem-Para
140 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—231 bgs, National City Bank, Assab
300 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kobe
200 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Kobe
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Kobe
100 bgs, Halford Lewis Ltd, Kobe
272 bgs, Lagos
PEPPER, WHITE—560 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
70 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
70 bgs, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—3 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Corinto
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—315,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
257,895 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
182,642 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,000 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Genoa
a-PICOLINE—130 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
16 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
75 dms, J W Hampton Jr, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE RESIN—760 bgs, National Carloading Co, Kobe
234 bgs, Toyomenka Inc, Kobe
37 bgs, Youngstown Vinyl Compound Co, Kobe
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, G Gulden, Copenhagen
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Leviant & Co, Hamburg
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—300 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—200 dms, C Hardy, Havre
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,500 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
447 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
102 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
250 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
3,156 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
518 bgs, Bank of N Y, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED OIL—299 tons, Murray Oil Products Co, Buenos Aires
ROSEMARY OIL—11 dms, Seville
RUTIN—12 bgs, K B Rosen, Sydney
SABADILLA SEED—4 bgs, J H Schroder, Callao
92 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, La Guaira
SAFFRON—2 cs, Genoa
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Impex Overseas Corp, Rijeka
100 bls, Hismoco American Co, Rijeka
200 bls, Rijeka
SANDALWOOD OIL—9 cs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
18 cs, Agriscent Corp, Cochin
9 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
20 cs, J Berlage, Cochin
SANDRAC GUM—20 bgs, Craig Stanton & Co, Casablanca
6 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Havre
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
750 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
1,250 bgs, Calcutta
1,250 bgs, Hamburg
SELENIUM POWDER—8 cs, Ceramic Color & Chemical Co, Yokohama
SENNA LEAVES—100 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Tuticorin
75 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
35 bls, Max Van Pels, Tuticorin
SESAME SEED, HULLED—150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, S Jackson & Son, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, San Juan del Sur
50 bgs, P H Petry, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
240 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, San Juan del Sur
150 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
330 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Beirut
30 bgs, Louis Furth, Beirut
SHELLAC—150 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
27 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Calcutta
SILVER NITRATE—3 cs, Vera Cruz
SOAP BARK—148 bls, S B Penick & Co, Talcahuano
SODIUM CYANIDE—710 dms, Philipp Bros, Chemicals, Rotterdam
SPEARMINT LEAVES—150 bgs, P H Petry, Port Said
SPERM OIL—284 tons, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Paita
142 tons, Pisco
SULFATHIAZOLE—4 kgs, P Bauer, Copenhagen
TALC—18,650 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,337 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
3,120 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
3,900 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
212 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
600 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Penang
TARA POWDER—306 bgs, Meer Corp, Callao
TRAGACANTH GUM—57 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
75 bls, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
TUNG OIL—200 tons, Internatio Rotterdam, Buenos Aires
UMBER—340 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
UREA—260 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VALONIA CUPS—1,661 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—7 cs, Boma
WHITING—1,400 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp
460 bgs, Antwerp
ZINC CHLORIDE—24 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

ANTIMONY—20 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ANTIMONY REGULUS—150 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—200 bgs, London
ARROW ROOT—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Kingston
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,600 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Fretown
Corp, Freetown
CASEIN—600 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
50 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
CHINA CLAY—1,200 bgs, Paper Makers Importing Co, Newport
COPRA CAKE—2,240 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
MOLASSES—1,910 tons, National Molasses Co, Mazatlan
202,908 gals, Guayaquil
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Gonzales & Blanco, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—405,269 bbls, Wilshire Oil Co, Las Piedras
42,178 tons, Wilshire Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
168,117 bbls, The Texas Co, Sungai Pakning
130,489 bbls, Richfield Oil Co, Punta Cardon
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, McClintock Stern & Co, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—350 bgs, B C Ireland, San Juan del Sur
100 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
350 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
100 bgs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Corinto
WHITING—2,000 bgs, Antwerp

Philadelphia

BALL CLAY—1,200 bgs, United Clay Co, Avonmouth
700 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
224 tons, Papermakers Co, Avonmouth
BEEF EXTRACT—50 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—500 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHINA CLAY—5,305 tons, Fowey
CRESYLIC ACID—75 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Glasgow
EARTH COLORS—2,217 bgs, C K Williams Co, Larnaca
EUCALYPTUS OIL—17 dms, Melbourne
MAGNESITE—2,000 tons, Split
MOLASSES—2,887,331 gals, Publicker Co, Bufadero
NAPHTHALENE—1,875 bgs, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
900 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
1,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Dublin
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, WHITE—160 bgs, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—392,407 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
186,215 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto Cabello
590,126 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
238,484 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
110,135 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
209,395 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
127,374 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
127,126 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
115,348 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, La Salina
358,270 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatacual
202,159 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
165,793 bbls, The Texas Co, Ras Tanura
194,541 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,070 bgs, Buenos Aires
RUTILE SAND—6,005 bgs, Union Carbide Co, Brisbane
UREA—2,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
ZIRCON SAND—4,103 bgs, International Mineral Corp, Brisbane

San Francisco

CASSIA—257 bls, Singapore
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Colombo
COPRA—100 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Masbate
500 tons, Siain
CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, Wheeler & Miller, Khorramshahr
OLIVE OIL—52 dms, Barcelona
49 dms, Cadiz
54 dms, Trieste
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Bremen
600 bls, Nurserymen's Exchange, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—63 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—50 bgs, Barcelona
SESAME OIL—40 cs, Lees Agency, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,111 bgs, Poons Co, Singapore
1,120 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Singapore
1,108 bgs, American Key Products, Singapore
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Venice
ZINC SULFATE—270 bgs, Jack D S Schwarz, Antwerp

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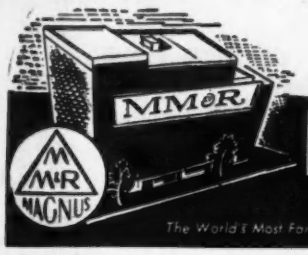

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Bois de rose oil appeared to be putting the screws to linalool and linalyl acetate once again last week. Though most aromatic chemical dealers clung to recently (two weeks ago) revised price listings, one source claimed a drastic slash in price. As to whether the market as a whole will consent to the cut remains to be seen. In other areas of the market, coriander seed stiffened in price while the two mint oils—still top heavy from the last distillation—softened further on spot. The citrus oils stood strong though orange oil, effected now by two frosts, appeared to be loosening up from its clouded position and most sources acknowledge that there is enough if not a plentitude of supply. Ginger oil, which has been following the downward trek of its source spice, fell away further from the heights it had reached last November. The new decline, 25 cents per pound, brought the oil down to a $15 per pound inside spot listing.

In the seeds and spices market, both nutmeg and mace appeared to be softening on spot as well as in source markets, while cassia leveled off from its previous flight into economic glory. The cassia situation is an immediate result of the Indonesian social and political chaos. Originally, when the supply picture was an unknown, the prices for the spice were hiked drastically. Later, however, when it was seen that supply came through despite the developments at source, the structure was softened somewhat and at present there is little if any of the hysteria present on spot that appeared when the situation first developed.

Price Trends

Advanced

Corianderseed, oil, 25c. per lb.
Dillseed, Indian, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
Poppyseed, Dutch, 1c. per lb.
Danish, 1c. per lb.
Polish, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Ginger oil, 25c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, "A," 1c. per lb.
Korintji, "A," 1c. per lb.
Chillies, Tontaka, 1c. per lb.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Corianderseed, recl., ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Sierra Leone, ½c. per lb.
Mace, East Indian, No. 2, 10c. per lb.
No. 2 siftings, 5c. per lb.
Nigerseed, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 5c. per lb.
East Indian, 2c. per lb.
Sesameseed, Nicaraguan hulled, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, West Indian, $1 per lb.
East Indian, 50c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, 25c. per lb.
Redistilled, 45c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 18, 1957
145.83	145.96	145.62	142.39

For Current Prices See Page 9

Essential Oils

Bois de rose—The schism between the national-origin segments of this market broadened last week, sources here reported. The development was prompted by the strengthening of position on the part of Brazilian material while oil out of Peru, as reported two weeks ago, has been softening in price for some time. The hope is that the two areas of the market develop into quality rather than national-origin markets. This appears to be the trend. However, at present, the demarcation remains drawn by primarily local economic conditions and this continues Peruvian ports as drainage boards for the excess Brazilian material.

Corianderseed—A recent hike in the price of source material brought the spot price of this oil up somewhat, dealers here reported last week. The new listing for spot oil, a range of about $9.25 to $12 per pound, is 25c. per pound higher than had been previously quoted on spot. The present position of the source seeds, which is expected to remain firm for a while at least, might prompt some further slight movement upward, one source here said.

Ginger—Still further downward movement was reported for this oil by one dealer on spot last week. The new quote, a range of $15 to $16 per pound, is 25c. per pound less on spot than had been previously quoted. The shift was the third of its kind in as many weeks, it was noted. The material has been sinking on spot for some time, having fallen away from a November quote of about $16.50 per pound. The situation has evolved from demand conditions on spot.

Nutmeg—This material appeared to be working its way lower on spot last week, dealers here reported, with prices for both West and East Indian material dropping away $1 per pound and 50c. per pound, respectively. The market, in respect to its price vacillations, has remained true to the eratic movements of its source market. In both instances, supply has been limited and price structures have remained steadily high. However, dealers abandonment of the market under particularly high price quotations, generally bring the market back down to previous levels. This appears to be the case in this instance of oil price decline and has pretty much been the pattern followed previously. The supply picture, according to sources, should begin to clear up somewhat toward the end of this year. The tight supply situation was brought about by heavy storm damage to source plantations some years ago. The supply at that time was cut way down and has since stood at that level, while new trees were being grown. New production levels, producers here reported, should be reached within the year.

Peppermint—Some further easing of spot positions was noted here last week by a number of dealers. The movement was also reported in the spearmint oil market. The situation is a development of the heavy supply situation sprung from the newcrop of last season. This coupled with the heavy crop produced the year previous, made for a strong supply situation; one that hulked somewhat over the immediate demand picture. The price of high quality material has withstood for the most part the ups and downs of the market activity. However, the mass of material has shown a relatively steady softening tendency since the first days of newcrop. Last week's inside spot quotes showed a range of $3.60 to $4.50 per pound for natural peppermint oil; a decline of some 25c. per pound, while redistilled material was quoted at a range of $3.80 to $4.75 per pound or 45c. per pound less than had been previously quoted. Once the bulk of material is moved or committed, the present vacillation will cease, one source here suggested.

Spearmint—This market followed in the footsteps of peppermint oil last week and fell away in price on spot. The movement, as had been the previous recent price dissolvements, was prompted by the all too good supply picture overshadowing the relatively steady but small demand scene. The new spot quotation, a range of $3.65 to $4.25 per pound, is 10c. per pound lower than had been previously asked. Though demand in both this and the peppermint market has been developing strongly during the past years, the heavy production seasons have generally brought out more material than was actually needed, thus prompting a temporary flattening-out of price. Though the movement in both mint oils continues to be one of easing tone, the acceleration that marked the immediate post-distillation period has slowed down considerably and a leveling period should take place soon.

Imports Detained at N.Y.

Period Ended Jan. 10

Black Pepper, 191 bags.
Caraway Seed, 50 bags.
Cassia, 27 lots, 3,875 bales.
Chillies, 3 lots, 256 bags.
Cloves, 28 bags.
Cumin Seed, 223 bags.
Fennel Seed, 4 lots, 551 bags.
Ginger, 123 bags.
Mace, 3 lots, 60 bags.
Nutmegs, 4 lots, 208 bags.
Olives, 2 barrels.
Papain, 9 lots, 329 cases.
Oregano, 160 bags.
Sage, 129 bales.
Sesame Seed, 30 bags.

Aromatic Chemicals

Linalool—Though most dealers have either retained price levels for this material at previous quotes or at last week's mild decline, some dealers have been reported by one source as slashing the price downward drastically. The movement is prompted, of course, by the per-

Essential Oils

sistance of the source bois de rose oil of declining and also the aggrevating factor heavy stocks that have plagued this market for some years. The occasionally stability of prices is the only succor possible to this market and some holders insist that the present price structure is a plateau that will hold, for a while at least. The reports of decline, of course, are open denials of this contention.

Linalyl acetate—Ex-bois de rose quality of this material, though holding, like linalool, to previously revised spot listings, was reported last week by one source to have been drastically cut. Just how this fact, if confirmed by other dealers, will effect the market, remains to be seen in the action taken by the market as a whole during the next few weeks.

Seeds and Spices

Cassias—One dealer here noted last week that most of the December shipments from Indonesia appear to have been completed. Prices declined somewhat as profit taking made itself felt. The future shipment position remained unclear. Some shipment offerings are coming out, but there is nothing definite as to the availability of freight space. Arrivals in March and April will be small; thus the correction in spot prices is not apt to be too violent, the dealer said.

The picture from this end appears to be clearing somewhat. The mere fact that December material came through unhindered appears premise enough upon which to base a working approach to future shipments. That is, since the most turbulent time for Indonesia were the December days, the present and future should in relationship be a more controlled period. However, this is only theory and a defining of the picture yet remains to be seen.

Nutmegs—The market last week was reported as slightly lower because of softened demand. West Indian material was more difficult to find than was East Indian. Arrivals consisted of small lots of East Indian which in a number of instances were detained for cleaning purposes.

Pimento—Afloat parcels are still reasonably price and well below the present floor price claimed to be established in Jamaica, one source here reported. Stocks of Mexican are moderate and the seasonal period is approaching, suggesting that some activity may take place in this market.

Pepper—Prices for black pepper, according to one source, drifted during the early part of the week, but firmed toward the close. Rumors of Russian interest in India advanced levels there. Singapore rebounded following improved demand from this side. Locally, the offtake continued moderate.

R. J. Brown Appoints Manager of Buffalo Division

R. J. Brown Company, St. Louis, Mo., has appointed Frank A. McGrath division manager of the Buffalo, N. Y., division.

Mr. McGrath was formerly associated with Frontier Oil & Refining Company. John T. Dailey, having been with R. J. Brown for several years as sales representative, has been transferred to Buffalo to assist Mr. Grath.

Babbitt Vice-Pres. Named

Michael P. Frawley has been elected executive vice-president of B. T. Babbitt, Inc., New York. Mr. Frawley has been general sales manager of the household products division of Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York.

Bids Wanted

Copper naphthenate, 1,705 gals., tech., clear, spec. M-17231, Bid No. 163, Jan. 23, Supply Dept., US Naval Shipyard, Boston 29, Mass.

DDT, 10,000 gals., 20% solution, spec. 01-509, Bid No. 1166W1, Jan. 21, Procurement Div., Panama Canal Co., 21 West St., N. Y. 6, N. Y.; 25,000 gals., 5% liquid residual type spray, Bid No. 347, Feb. 7, Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Diethylphthalate, 10,000 lbs., as per spec. JAN D-242, Bid No. 174-45, Jan. 27, Purchase Div., Naval Powd. Factory, Indian Head, Md.

Drugs, 100 gms. desoxy glactose, Bid No. 366, Jan. 21, 2 gms. potassium phthalimide, Bid No. 365, Jan. 24, dl-methionine, Bid No. 370, Jan. 27, National Institutes of Health, Rockville Pike, Bethesda 14, Md.; 20,000 bots. hypo codeine sulfate USP, ¼ gr. tabs., Bid J-1217102, Jan. 22, aspirin tabs., hypo scopolamine tabs., etc., Bid J-1212010, Jan. 22, formic acid, hydrobromic acid, silver nitrate, perchloric acid, Bid J-1220062, Jan. 21, nitric acid, magnesium sulfate, vanillin, Bid J-1212010, Jan. 21, zinc carbonate, cesium chloride, pyridine, Bid No. J-1219041, Jan. 21, N. Y. City Dept. of Purchase (Open Market Bids), Municipal Bldg., N. Y. 7, N. Y.; procaine hydrochloride sol., Bid No. 129, Jan. 24, 2,310 bots aminophylline suppositories, 8,376 bots. triasyn B tabs., Bid No. 153, Jan. 27, phenobarbital USP, Bid No. 147, Jan. 24, procaine penicillin, penicillin G, etc., Bid No. 95, Jan. 23, Military Med. Supply Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Fertilizer, 260 tons, commercial type, spec. OF-241, Bid No. 89, Jan. 30, Purchasing Branch, US Army, Fort Campbell, Kentucky; muriate of potash, ammonium phosphate, diammonium phosphate to Seoul, Korea, as per spec., Bid No. 226-C, Jan. 30, Korean Consulate Gen., 9 E. 80th St., N. Y., N. Y.

Linseed oil, 9,000 1-gal. cans, spec. Bid No. 4-1570, Jan. 31, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Methanol, 1,200,000 gals. in tankcars, grade A, spec. OM-232, Bid No. 581, Jan. 28, Contracting Officer, Topeka AFD, Topeka, Kans.

Paint, 2,500 gals. lusterless lacquer, as per Fed. spec., Bid No. 8, Jan. 24, Contracting Officer, Joliet Arsenal, Joliet, Ill.; 50 gals. flat light green oil paint, aluminum paint, primers, turpentine, Bid No. 59743, Jan. 23, Gen. Services Adm., 2306 E. Bannister, Kansas City 10, Mo.; 680 gals. white traffic paint, 220 gals. red lead paint, Bid No. 29205, Jan. 27, 48 5-gal cans fire resistant gray paint, Bid No. 28963, Jan. 21, N.Y.C. Transit Authority, 370 Jay St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.; 4,700 gals. organic solvent type paint remover, Bid No. 4-1534, Jan. 29, 10,790 gals. ship interior semigloss white enamel, 2,000 gals. same black, Bid No. 4-1560, Jan. 22, 6,000 gals. ship black primer coating paint, Bid No. 4-15752, Jan. 27, 584 5-gal. steel containers exterior gray paint, Bid No. 4-1532, Jan. 27, 1,272 gals. insignia gloss white enamel, spec. E-7729A Bid No. 4-1537, Jan. 27, 240 5-gal. steel pails dark green interior deck enamel, Bid No. 4-1522, Jan. 27, Gen. Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sulfur dioxide, 30,000 lbs., liquid, suitable for water purification, as per Fed. spec., Bid No. 16 CE, Jan. 30, US Army Engineers, 1st & Douglas Sts., Washington 25, D. C.

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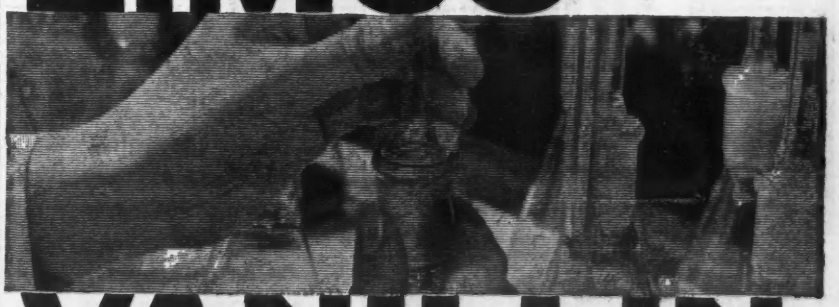

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Coatings Materials

Copper oxide took another step downward last week when producers, in response to a 2 cents per pound decline in metal, lowered the pigments by 1¾ cents. The new schedule for quantities of 100 to 5,000 pounds quotes black at 41¼ cents per pound, Type I red at 41¼ cents and Type II red at 39¼ cents. Differentials for other quantities remain unchanged. The long decline in copper and its derivatives has brought quotations down to barely half of what they were when the world market was booming. Producers have taken many steps to cure the plague of oversupply—production cutbacks as well as price cuts—but have failed to arrest the downtrend in prices. After many disappointments, observers are hesitant to predict whether this latest move will stem the tide.

Producers and dealers here are pretty confident about sales prospects for the paint producing season which, along with crocuses and robins, will arrive with the first signs of warm weather. Meanwhile, business in coatings materials is generally spotty. A leading producer of zinc oxide reported that the market was only slightly better than during the dull days (business-wise) of the holiday season. He pointed out that a lot of customers were still counting inventory. From natural resins dealers came similar reports, but one gum dealer said that current inquiry gave promise of a good quarter developing in the weeks ahead.

Shellac prices last week continued in an unusually long streak of steadiness. However, latest advices from Calcutta gave indication of a firming trend at the source, which might later on be reflected in local prices. Right now orange grades are quoted at 39 cents to 41 cents per pound for lemon No. 1, 37 cents per pound for No. 2 and 34 cents to 35 cents for superfine.

The price tone of lead was steady last week but that 2 cents decline in copper reminded observers that nonferrous metals in general are unsettled, owing to conditions of heavy supply and lower prices in foreign markets. With the last break in pig lead, posted about six weeks ago, lead oxide was reduced to 15½ cents per pound for 95 percent, 15.45 cents for 97 percent and 15.60 for 98 percent. Litharge and mineral orange are selling, respectively, at 14¾ cents and 17.60 cents per pound, carlots. Although the price of zinc has been subject to some hacking this year, the oxides have come through unscathed and are reported steady at the levels established two years ago.

The overall economic picture is showing, just below the surface, some very promising signs. Easier credit and the government's monumental budget have already been noted here as plus factors in stimulating economic activity. In addition, the Federal Reserve Board last week lowered the stock market margin requirement from 75 to 50 percent, a move that vastly expands the credit available to investors, which means more money for business expansion. Economists expect these developments to bear fruit during the second half of the year, and at the same time many foresee more inflation. One school of economic thought has stoically accepted the view that the country must alternate between small doses of unemployment and small doses of inflation and that the trick is to brush against both Scylla and Charybdis without wrecking the boat.

Business volume in the casein market last week held to a seasonally moderate level. Argentine material for late January and February shipment moved at 20 cents to 20¾ cents per pound, minimum one carlot. New Zealand was quoted at 25 cents per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
Copper oxide, 1¾c. per lb.
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 18, 1957
101.49	101.50	100.31	100.30

For Current Prices See Page 9

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—Paste in drums continues quoted at 69½c. per pound for extra fine and 47c. for standard grade. Listings for powder are $1.11½ for extra fine and 81½c. for standard. While the roofing trade remains quiescent, small quantities of material are moving to other outlets. The roofing account will be back in the picture with the advent of spring weather.

Antimony Oxide—The 2½c. per pound across-the-board reduction of December 9 made carlots 24½c. per pound and smaller shipments 26c. The move, according to trade sources, was intended to strengthen antimony oxide's competitive position in the pigment market.

Pigments in general are moving slowly right now, and antimony oxide is no exception. The paint trade account will be on the dull side until the middle of February, trade sources say.

Copper Oxide — The copper market moved another step on its long downward trek last week with a 2c. per pound decline. Oxide makers immediately lowered their quotations by 1¾c. per pound. Copper oxide in quantities of 100 to 5,000 pounds is now quoted at 41¼c. per pound for black, 41¼c. for USN Type I and 39¼c. for USN Type II.

Producers of copper have taken many steps to bring world supply down to a level that the market would absorb, including substantial cutback in production, but apparantly this has served only to slow down the price decline. Whether these listings will hold is anybody's guess. Every previous decline seemed sure to be the last to observers—until the next was posted.

Iron Blue—Price schedules were left unchanged with the start of the quarter. Domestic blues are quoted at 52c. per pound in carlots on a delivered basis, 53c. for ton lots, and 54c. for smaller shipments.

Imported British blues, manufactured in the same shades, are available at 48c. for carlots, 49c. for ton lots and 50c. for smaller shipments.

Iron Oxide—A major producer has announced price advances of ½c. per pound on its line of red iron oxides. They will become effective January 25.

Lead Pigments—Paint trade interest is still lagging, but within a few weeks large scale buying for the spring production season should be underway, trade sources note. Supply is everywhere adequate.

The price tone of non-ferrous metals has been unsettled for many months owing to heavy supply and weak prices in foreign markets. With the last break in pig lead, posted about six weeks ago, lead oxide was reduced to 15½c. per pound for 95 percent, 15.45c. for 97 percent and 15.60 for 98 percent. Litharge and orange mineral were moved down, respectively, to 14¾c. per pound and 17.60c., carlots.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—The price advances that were put into effect on October 1 have been firmly maintained. All grades were hiked approximately 5 percent. At the same time, quotations were changed from American to Canadian dollars, which added about five percent more to the tab for American consumers.

The market for brake lining replacements is maintaining a good pace, but because of cutbacks in production of new cars, equipment sales have reportedly fallen below expectations.

There are now many signs pointing to an upturn in economic activity, most of the seers expecting this to take place in the second half of the year. The effects of easier credit combined with the Federal government's monumental budget should stimulate activity throughout the economy. The other side of this coin, of course, is the prospect of more inflation. But many economists are becoming convinced of the impossibility of steering an even course between Scylla and Charybdis.

Graphite—Quotations of long standing—

Coatings Materials

something like five years—were described by one source last week as virtually indestructable. He pointed out that if these prices could survive three years of inflation, they could probably survive the Deluge. Competition and other market factors have reportedly prevented price advances even where cost considerations would seem to warrant such action.

Until the producing season for paint begins in earnest, the market will remain listless, trade sources believe. All grades of material are reported to be in good supply.

Mica — Sales to the rubber industry moved vigorously during the fourth quarter. The market for latex paints should absorb a good quantity of mica during the spring season. As noted previously, mica sales have held up well during the current business slump, but the buying trend has changed from long-term commitments to a hand to mouth basis.

Natural Resins

Gum — Local dealers are expecting a good sales pace to develop during the quarter, but because of inventory taking by consumers the market has not recovered yet from the holiday lull. Materials are in good supply locally and amply available at the source. Current quotations have endured for quite some time and continue to look steady. Congo gums list at 25c. to 27c. per pound for No. 1, 22c. to 24c. for No. 2 and 15¾c. to 17c. for No. 3. Manila C sells at 34c. to 38c. per pound and DBB at 24c. to 27c.

Fair inquiry is reported for Siam dammar, quoted at 35c. to 39c. per pound, and for Singapore grades at 41c. to 45c. for No. 1, 31¼c. to 34c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for No. 3 dust.

Shellac—Latest advices from Calcutta give indication of a firming trend. Local quotations, though, remain steady and unchanged with orange grades selling at 39c. to 41c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 37c. for No. 2 and 34c. to 35c. for superfine.

Miscellaneous

Casein — Business volume was seasonally moderate last week, dealers reported. Argentine casein for delivery in late January and February was quoted at 20c. to 20¾c. per pound, minimum one carlot. New Zealand moved at 25c. per pound.

Driers—With exception of stearates, all materials in this category were moved up in price substantially with the first of the year to offset long-accumulating cost increases.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Jan 10	Mon. Jan. 13	Tues. Jan. 14	Wed. Jan. 15	Thurs. Jan. 16
Drums—					
K	$7.59§	$7.65	...	...	$7.61§
M	7.57	7.65	...	...	7.65
N	7.65§	7.70	...	...	...
WG	8.37§	8.20	...	...	8.11
WW	8.30	...	$8.04	...	8.35
Bags—					
M	...	...	...	$7.52	7.40
N	7.70	...	...	7.52	7.40
WG	7.95	...	...	...	7.80
WW	8.05	...	...	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended January 10)—
M or better, $7.19§

Sales, USDA
434* 349* 320* 80* 240*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.40; WG, $9.15; N, $8.85; M-I, $8.75

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.521§	...	...	.53	.53
Sales	16,700§	...	...	6,000§	14,000

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 66c.; l.c.l., 82c.

* Drums equivalent. § Gallons. § Average price.

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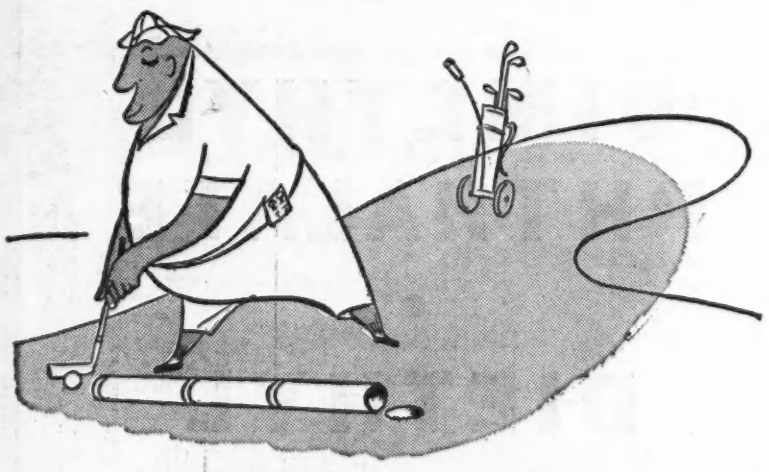

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Quietness prevailed in the oils and fats market last week. Cottonseed and soybean oils were slightly lower. Corn oil was firm and higher. Peanut oil was steady and unchanged. Trading continued restricted to actual needs. Crude coconut remained steady, despite light business. Offers on the Pacific coast and locally were well held at former levels. Copra continued firm. Olive oil was lower for shipment. Greek oil on spot declined 10 cents per gallon. Spanish was scarce and firm.

Buying interest in tallow and greases lagged and the market displayed an easier tone. Prices declined slightly for all grades. Export interest was inactive and a contributing factor. Soapers bought moderate lots of bleachable at prevailing levels and reduced interest.

Demand for drying oils continued inactive. This caused prices to weaken. Producers of castor oil reduced all grades 1 cent per pound. Brazilian castor oil again dropped fractionally, but the market displayed a steadier tone at the decline. Oiticica also was unsettled and lower. Linseed oil remained unchanged and steady, despite lack of new business. Users, however, absorbed liberal stocks against former contracts.

In vegetable waxes small stocks of ouricury were again boosted 6 cents per pound. Crude beeswax was weaker and was reflected in some of the refined grades. Carnauba was unchanged and quite steady. Japan wax on spot remained quiet and unsettled despite the advance of replacements from Japan.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Ouricury wax, 6c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.

Reduced

Beeswax, crude, African, 4c. per lb.
Refd., bleached, 1c. per lb.
Castor oil, Braz. No. 1, ¼c. per lb.
Domestic, 1c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Grease, ⅛c. per lb.
Japan wax, 1c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ¼c. per lb.
Olive oil, Greek, 10c. per gal.
Soybean oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, ⅛c. per lb.
Tung oil, imported, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Jan. 18, 1957
102.27	101.67	101.87	120.88

For Current Prices See Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Demand for imported oil was fairly active for nearby delivery at lower prices. Sales of No. 1 Brazilian were reported at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Offers from Brazil were materially reduced and market was firmer. Domestic oil was quiet and all grades were reduced 1c. per pound. Castor beans were steady at $105 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil, at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	1,753,200	3,342,000
Previous week	.....	1,026,000
Corresponding week, 1957	567,600	2,310,000
Total this year	1,938,150	7,722,000
Corresponding period, 1957	2,715,600	5,740,000

Coconut—Market was quiet, but steady. Crude was held at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, nearby and 13⅝c., February shipment. Sales at New York were noted at 14⅝c., tankcars, and well held thereat.

Corn — This market was higher and steady. Crude was sold at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined was advanced to 19.23c. tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures reached new season highs early in the week, but were not sustained due to easy allied markets, which brought profittaking. Market remained on a steady basis, however, reflecting the strength of cash oil and prices rallied closing practically unchanged for the week. Trading on the New York Produce Exchange was active, with trade interests on both sides. President Eisenhower's suggestion in his farm message that the cotton support price should be based on average quality instead of the present base of ⅞ middling cotton, which would mean lower support price, had little effect on the market.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 17, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound — High	Low	Close
Mar.	514	17.26	17.00	17.04S
May	391	16.97	16.77	16.81@16.83
July	170	16.74	16.55	16.55S
Sept.	61	15.65	15.36	15.51S
Oct.	4	15.20	15.00	14.85@15.00

Total sales and switches, 1,140 contracts.

Consuming demand continued slow. Refined salad was lower and quoted at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Crude oil demand limited, with trading at slightly lower levels. Sales were reported at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, in the Valley; 15⅛c., nominal southeast; 14⅛c., Lubbock and 14⅜c., Waco.

Export cottonseed oil declarations for the week ended January 10 follow: Crude, 1,027,740 pounds and refined, 2,424,080 pounds.

Linseed — Consumers have stepped up demand for oil against standing contracts and a larger volume was absorbed than earlier in the month. New business was still spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Raw oil was unchanged at 15.1c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, January-April delivery and 15.3c., May-July.

Flaxseed—Trading was moderate at the recent decline. Offers were limited.

Domestic flaxseed supplies during the 1957-58 marketing year are tight. Output is down sharply. Stocks are low. Production of 1957-crop flaxseed is placed at just under 26 million bushels, the smallest since 1946, and only slightly more than half the 1956 output. The decline reflects sharply reduced yields, due mainly to the infestation of the "aster yellows" disease, and 12 percent less harvested acreage than last year. The yield per acre, 5.3 bushels, compares with 8.7 bushels last year and is the lowest since 1936.

Minneapolis.—A flurry of activity developed in this market ahead of 5c. decline to $3.35 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Modest trading continued at lower level, but offerings tapered off. Trade was of the opinion that sufficient supplies remained at country points, but most producers held for higher levels. The Agriculture department reported that 1,993,000 bushels of flaxseed were under loan as of December 15, and increase of 209,000 over preceding month. Trades in the Minneapolis cash market totaled 35 cars and 1,300 bushels, while to-arrive bookings amounted to 28 cars and 42,835 bushels. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 304 cars, compared with 263 a year ago; shipments, 43 cars, against 22 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipment
	1957-58	1956-57	1957-58
Past week	469,000	473,400	75,250
Since Sept. 1	11,504,750	14,253,400	1,091,250

Oiticica—Lower price brought improved trading. Tankcars were reduced to 17¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were lower at 18¾c. to 19c., as to quantity.

Olive—Replacements were lower and moderate volume of business was reported for shipment from Greece on the basis of $60 to $61 per 100 kilos, c. and f. New York, February-March, as to quantity. Tunisian also was lower and quoted at $63, same basis. Offers from Spain in drums were still unavailable. Greek oil on spot was easier and quoted at $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid. Spanish oil was scarce and nominal at $3, same basis.

Peanut—Crude was unchanged and steady at 17c. per pound, tankcars, mills, prompt shipment. Refined was quoted at 20¾c., tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—This market was quiet, but steady. Tankcars were maintained at 16c. per pound, New York, nearby delivery.

Soybean—Market was irregular and closed slightly lower. Interest in January delivery was slow with light sales at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur. Feb-

Oils, Fats and Waxes

ruary was moved at 11⅝c., same basis. Refined salad was lower at 14¼c., tankcars, New York, January delivery and 14⅜c., February.

Export soybean oil declarations for the week ended January 10 were: Crude, 749,580 pounds, and refined, 6,988,580 pounds.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, January 17, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
Mar.	4	11.51	11.51	11.64@11.71

Total sales, 4 contracts.

Tung—This market continued unsteady and declined fractionally. Tankcars were quoted at 21½c. to 21¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt and later delivery. Buying interest was slow. Drums were lower, ranging from 23½c. to 24c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Trading was light. Prices were advanced to 91½c. to 96c. per pound, according to quantity.

Copra—Market remained steady. Offerings were light and held at $180 to $182 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt shipment.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Quotations were easier due to the lack of business. Yellow grease ranged from 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered as to seller and choice white all hog 8⅜c. to 8½c., same basis. Bids were ⅛c. less.

Lard — Market was quiet and lower. Cash lard was nominal at 12⅛c. per pound, drums, Chicago. Lard export declarations totaled 1,726,340 pounds for the week ended January 10.

Oleo Oil—Extra was inactive and lower, ranging from 17½c. to 17¾c. per pound drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine was quiet and nominal around 15½c., drums.

Tallow—Buying interest was less active and quotations were slightly lower. Light sales in bleachable fancy were reported at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, with producers asking ⅛c. more. Prime was nominal at 8⅛c.; special 8c. and No. 1, 7¾c.; edible, 11½c. to 11¾c., same basis. Export business was inactive. Guaranteed fancy was nominal at 9¾c., drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Prices showed more strength in certain sections where meal is becoming scarce. Most of the mills have about completed crushing for the season. Forty-one percent is selling at $56 per ton, sacked, Memphis; $59, North Alabama; $61, Georgia; $60.50, South Carolina mills for January with usually 50c. higher for February.

Linseed Meal—Active demand for nearby caused market to advance $1 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Good demand, coupled with curtailed production, strengthened linseed meal, prices up $1 a ton for immediate shipment, deferred unchanged. Bulk of trading was for nearby position or January/February, but sizable volume was also accomplished for March/April requirements. Withdrawals against existing contracts were at an excellent pace. Extracted, 34 percent protein, was at $46 a ton for January/February; $47 for March/April. Old process, 32 percent, was steady at $52.50 for January; $53.50, February and $54.50, March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1957-58	1956-57
Past week	14,160,000	13,440,000
Since Sept. 1	270,060,000	291,240,000

Soybean Meal—Excellent demand persisted, prices moved up $1 per ton as heavy production was readily absorbed. Trading was largely for nearby requirements, only nominal interest prevailing for deferred. Export of deliveries against futures contracts provided bolstering influence in cash and futures markets. Meal, 44 percent, was held at $44.50 to $45 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur.

Waxes, Vegetable

Holders of limited supplies of ouricury further boosted prices for crude and refined grades. With crude practically unavailable, sellers were asking up to 79c. to 80c. per pound, spot. Refined also was higher at 85c. to 86c., same basis. Softness of crude beeswax unsettled this market and African was lower and nominal at 60c. to 62c. per pound, for prompt delivery. Refined bleached grades were reduced 1c. per pound, while yellow was unchanged as yet.

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1—1,000 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated, Reactor.
1—750 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated, Reactor.
1—500 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
2—500 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated Vacuum Reactors with Column, Condenser, and electric heating elements for oil jacket.
1—Pfaudler 500 gal. glass lined, agitated, jacketed, Reactor.
1—350 gal. Stainless Steel, jacketed, agitated, Reactor.
6—2,000 gal. 7'x7' Stainless Steel Tanks with agitators (2 with coils.)
1—Stainless Steel Evaporator 1,000 gal. with condenser.
2—Oliver, Stainless Steel vertical Pressure Filters 50 sq. ft.
1—Sparkler 18D12 Stainless Steel Pressure Filter.
4—Stainless Steel Vacuum Stills 25, 50 and 150 gal.
12—Independent 36", 30" and 24" Wood Plate & Frame Filters.
4—Proctor & Schwartz atmospheric steam heat Tray Dryers each with 68—19"x30" stainless steel trays.
2—Hercules centerslung 40" rubber covered Centrifugals with 7½ HP explosion proof motors.
10—U. S. Stoneware and General Ceramics Suction Filters 3'x3'.
10—Worthite Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps 1" to 3" with XP motors
10—Cypress 7'x8', 2,000 gal. Wood Tanks with agitators.
15—Stainless Steel and glass lined Tanks & Kettles from 250 to 500 gals.
Miscellaneous Stainless Steel Piping, Valves, Fittings.

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TRENTON, MICHIGAN

1—Swenson Quadruple Effect Evaporator, 12,975 sq. ft.
1—Arnold 6' dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator, 325 sq. ft.
1—Harris 3' dia. 304 S.S. Evaporator with steam coils.
3—American 42"x120" Double Drum Dryers, 10 HP motors.
3—Louisville 6'x50' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, reducer and 25 HP motor.
1—Bird 36"x50" Steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous Centrifuge.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 25/10 HP 3/60/440 V., 1200/600 rpm motor.
2—AT&M 42" suspended, Stainless Steel, perforated basket, Centrifuge, 25/7½HP, 3/60/440 V., 1200/600 rpm motors.
2—Tolhurst 40" suspended, steel, perforated Centrifuge.
1—2000 gal. 304 S.S. vertical, agitated, jacketed Tank.
1—5500 gal. rubber lined 10'x9' vertical Tank.
1—10,000 Gal. Aluminum 10'x16' horizontal Tank.

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STOCK ITEMS

1—1,000 gal. nickel clad, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—600 gal. 316 S. S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 200# internal pressure, 90# jacket pressure.
1—3500 gal. 304 S. S. jacketed, agitated Tank, 9'x7'.
1—9,400 gal. 316 S. S. Horizontal Tank, 8½' dia. x 19'.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers, 1220, 1080, 786, 500 sq. ft.
4—Bird 32"x50", 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight 60 HP motors, New 1953.
1—Baker Perkins No. 16 TRM, 150 gal., jacketed sigma blades, Vacuum.
1—Baker Perkins #15USE, 100 gal. jacketed, Stainless Steel, Vacuum.
1—Baker Perkins No. 15 VUMM, 100 gal. jacketed, dispersion blades.

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705-24 Roto-Louvre dryer with aero-fin coils, blowers and controls
502-16 Roto-Louvre Dryer with oil burner blowers and controls
6'x10' Rotary Vac. Drum Dryer, chrome plated with accessories
4'x30' Ruggles Cole model XH2 Rotary Dryer
5'x30' Buflovak Rotary Vac. Dryer
8'6"x50' Allis Chalmers Kiln
14"x30" J. H. Day 3-Roll Mill High Speed 25 H.P. (3)
Pebble Mills 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'6"x4', 3'x3', Patterson & Abbe MD
500 gal. Glasscote Glass lined jacketed agitated Reactor
2350 gal. St. Steel Closed Tank
30" Fletcher St. Steel Susp. Cent.
40" Bird St. Steel Susp. Centrifuge
24"x54' Steel column 30 tray 268 psi
275 sq. ft. condenser St. Steel Tubes
24"x20' Swenson Crystallizers (3)
Sweetland Filter #10 27 leaves
Stokes DD2 Tablet Presses (2)
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1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos. Drum Dryer.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

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8—Centrifugals, 12", 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
#2 Sweetland Filter, 12 Stainless covered leaves & other sizes. Oliver Filters.
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Ertel 6 & 10 disc Filters 12¼" dia.

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Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack. CI Vac. Kettle.
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1—250 gal. Lead Lined Kettle.
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PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, #4 & Bantam.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5'. Also jar mills.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Bauer 24" Hammer Mill.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher.
2—Robinson 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 9" x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill, 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S & Premier 1½ HP Colloid Mills.
Eppenbach QV81 Stainless Colloid Mill 5HP.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Day Jumbo, 700 gals., Mixer.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer, 25 HP.
Kent 3 HP, continuous Dry Mixer.
Baker Perkins, 50 & 100, gal. Jack. Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm Mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. Mixer, 3 speed.
Day Stainless 40"x84" Roball Sifter.
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
Robinson 20"x48" Gyro Sifter, 3 opening.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3,000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
10—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 5 HP.
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Colton 5T single punch Preform Machine.
9—Single Punch & Rotary Tablet Machines, ½" to 4" sizes, Colton, Stokes and Kux.
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KNEADER—Day, 2-½ Gal. Jack. Vac. 5 H.P.
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1—100 gal. Reactor, St. St., ASME Vac., 75# jkt.
1—Bird Centrifugal, 24" x 38", Steel horiz. bowl.
1—Raymond 6 roll low-side mill, 200 HP.

EVAPORATORS

1—Buflovak Double Effect, Vertical Long Tube, total 588 sq. ft., Stainless Steel.
2—Nickel Clad Single Effect Evaporators, 250 sq. ft. & 400 sq. ft. vertical long tube type
1—Struthers Wells Vertical Calandria, 625 sq. ft., T347 Stainless Steel.
1—Stokes Double Effect, T316 Stainless Steel, 150 sq ft. U-tubes. each effect.
3—6' dia. Stainless Steel coil type Vacuum Pans—Milk type.

DRYERS—DOUBLE DRUM

1—American 42" x 120"—Atm.
3—Buflovak 42" x 120"—Atm.
1—American 36" x 84"—VACUUM.
2—Buflovak 42" x 100"—Atm.
1—Buflovak 32" x 72"—atm.
1—B & C 24" x 60"—Atm.
1—Witteman 22" x 38"—Atm.

DRYERS—VACUUM SHELF

2—Andersen 6 Shelf, 36" x 72"—ALL STAINLESS STEEL.
1—Devine #23, 13 Shelf, 59" x 78".
2—Devine #17, 6 shelf, 39" x 59", UNUSED.

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1—3' D x 24' L—Steel.
3—Beaird 4' x 30'—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 32'L—Steel.
1—4'6"D x 40'L—Steel.

DRYERS—ROTARY STEAM TUBE

1—Hardinge 4'D x 30'L.
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1—Buflovak 5' x 12' Single Drum Dryer, VACUUM, UNUSED.
1—Gemco Stainless Steel Jacketed Conical Dryer-Blender 54" dia., 15 cu. ft. work. cap.
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2—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Centrifuges, Model D-2.

1—Merco Stainless Steel Centrifuge, Type B9, with 50 HP motor, Complete.

1—Patterson Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Vacuum Mixer 50 gallons.

1—DeLaval Type 316 Stainless Steel Multimatic Centrifugal.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Vacuum Mixer with Compression Cover, 2¼ working capacity.

1—Baker Perkins 10 gallons Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Vacuum Mixer with Compression Cover, Complete.

1—Readco Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, 25 gallon capacity.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, 100 gallons.

1—Baker Perkins 150 gallon Double Arm Jacketed Vacuum Mixer, complete with 60 HP motor and drive.

3—Robinson Type 316 Stainless Steel Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 400 gallon capacity.

1—Banbury #0 Midget Mixer.

1—Gedge Gray Stainless Steel Horizontal Ribbon Blender, 65 cu. ft.

1—Pfaudler Glass-lined Jacketed Reactor, 50 gallons, with agitator and drive, Complete.

1—Leader Stainless Steel Jacketed Ribbon Blender, 40 cu. ft.

2—Sprout Waldron Type 316 Stainless Steel Ribbon Blenders, 30 cu. ft.

2—Patterson Kelley Stainless Steel Twin Shell Blenders, 5 cu. ft. each, with motors, complete.

2—Patterson Monel Double Cone Blenders, 4.7 and 12.4 cu. ft.

1—Richmond Engineers Type 316 Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 350 sq. ft.

1—Stokes Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Williams Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer, 3' x 20'.

1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 8' x 45'.

1—Stokes Double Drum Dryer, 5' x 12'.

2—Buflovak Double Drum Dryers, 42" x 120".

1—Buflovak Stainless Steel Dryer, 12" x 18".

2—Williams Type 316 Stainless Steel Hammer Mills, 8½" x 30".

2—Orville Simpson #12 Rotex Screens.

10—Pfaudler Glass-lined Vacuum Receivers, 1,000 gallons.

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2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6' x 35'.
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1—±316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
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Blaw Knox 20 x 48" flaker, single drum.

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Sparkler 33-S-17 rubber lined 92 sq. ft. filters.

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Stainless Condenser 180 sq. ft.

Karbate condenser, 211 sq. ft., 18 x 11".

Stripper column, stainless, 24" x 18', 100# pressure.

Rotex sifters 60 x 84", 40 x 84", 20 x 37", single and double deck.

Stokes 18 shelf vacuum dryer 40 x 44.

Sperry 42 x 42" iron filter press.

Stokes rotary vacuum dryers 18 x 42", 2½ x 8'.

Buflovak stainless jacketed rotary vacuum dryer 2 x 4'.

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Sharples super-D-hydrator C-20, stainless basket.

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For Sale: 24" x 36", 32" x 120", 42" x 120" Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers; Four stainless sanitary shell and tube Heat Exchangers to 150 sq. ft.; Double Effect Evaporator having 1,133 sq. ft., stainless type 316; 1,000 gal. S.S. sanitary Tank. Best Equipment Company, 1737 Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois. AMbassador 2-1452.

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POSITIONS WANTED

Plant Manager—(Litho-Printing Ink field). College grad.; well-experienced over-all management, all dep'ts., inclusive Personnel Relations. Higest references in re integrity, administrative ability. OPD 486.

Drug, Trust

—Continued from page 7

counsel of HEW, will give a paper on "Federal Human Biologic Drugs Law."

H. J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, will speak on the federal narcotic drugs law, and Dr. A. R. Miller, director of the meat inspection division of agricultural research service of Department of Agriculture, will speak on the federal meat inspection law.

An additional paper on labeling of hazardous household chemicals will be given by Dr. Bernard E. Conley, secretary of the committee on toxicology of the American Medical Association.

The morning session will close out with a floor discussion. The afternoon session will be concerned with professional papers.

Dr. Bernard L. Oser, director of Food & Drug Research Laboratories, Inc., will speak on food additive amendment of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

S. L. Mayham, executive vice-president of the Toilet Goods Association, will speak on cosmetic additive amendment of the act. Walter W. Beachboard, general counsel of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, will talk on the Boggs amendment to the act.

Corn Products Counsel to Speak

Samuel A. McCain, general counsel of Corn Products Refining Company, New York, will speak on food law, and Victor C. Folsom, foreign counsel of Sterling Drug, Inc., will speak on Latin American drug laws.

William J. Condon, attorney for Swift & Co., Chicago, will deliver a professional paper on product liability law. A floor discussion will conclude the afternoon session.

On January 30, the New York State Bar Association's Section on Antitrust Law will be in session. The morning meeting will concern itself with the federal antitrust law.

Official antitrust addresses will be given by Lawrence E. Walsh, deputy Attorney General of the United States. John W. Gwynne, chairman of Federal Trade Commission, Victor R. Hansen, assistant Attorney General and head of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, and Louis J. Lefkowitz, attorney general of New York.

An additional antitrust address by Milton Handler will conclude the morning session. Presiding over the afternoon session will be Prof. S. Chesterfield Oppenheim of Michigan Law School.

Theme of the session will be "How to Comply With the Sherman Antitrust Act." Papers will be submitted by Whitney North Seymour, Francis R. Kirkham, Taggart Whipple, and Gerhard A. Gesell.

Sandoz Appoints Luthy To Applications Position

Dr. J. W. Luthy has been appointed director of applications for the dyestuff and chemical divisions of Sandoz, Inc., New York.

In the new post, Dr. Luthy will be responsible for all research and development, including customer service on technical problems. Dr. Luthy joined Sandoz in 1948 as a chemist in the company's Fair Lawn, N. J., works. He was made head of the applications laboratory of the chemical division in 1951, and in 1954 was named director of promotion and applications.

Weeds Robbing

—Continued from page 7

control were also reported before the meeting by Ellis W. Hauser, USDA weed specialist, and Jack T. Thompson, of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station.

In tests and experiments involving both fundamental and applied research, the men found that sodium "Dalapon" 2,2-dichloropropionic acid), when used at proper rates and at the right times, was found more effective than any other herbicide tested for Johnson grass control.

Studies at Davis, Calif., reported to the society meeting by USDA researcher T. J. Sheets, involved investigations of the penetration, movement and decomposition of certain herbicides in soils.

The California research showed that, in relation to their effectiveness as weed killers, the behavior of herbicides in soils is influenced by such factors as the soil's acid-alkaline balance, clay content, organic matter, moisture content, microorganisms, nutrient level, physical structure and cropping practices.

Coke, Coal Group

—Continued from page 7

"Mobilization Preparedness," by Edward F. Phelps, assistant director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

The afternoon session will feature these papers:

"Additives and Pretreatment of Coal," by James A. Hall, supervisor of the blast furnace and coke oven laboratory in the quality control department of the steel division of Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Mich., and "Current Trends in Coal Chemicals," by E. C. Medcalf, manager of coal chemicals for American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Following the social hour and dinner there will be an address by Dr. Carl C. Byers, entitled, "Time Out for Laughter."

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Science, Outer Space on Legislators' Minds

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achievements in the fields of science and engineering.

HR Res 489, by Rep. James G. Fulton of Pennsylvania, same as S Con Res 53.

Agriculture

S 2912, by Sen. Edward J. Thye of Minnesota, to amend section 201 (c) of the agricultural adjustment act relating to price support on dairy products.

S 2913, also by Sen. Thye, to provide for a minimum acreage allotment for corn.

S 2914, also by Sen. Thye, to extend and enlarge the agricultural trade development and assistance act.

S 2924, by Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, similar to S 2912.

S 2952, by Sen. William F. Proxmire of Wisconsin, to preserve and establish a comprehensive full parity farm income improvement and protection program.

S 2987, by Sen. Charles E. Potter of Michigan, relating to price support for milk and butterfat.

HR 9912, by Rep. H. R. Gross of Iowa, to provide minimum price support levels for wholemilk and butterfat during the two-year period beginning April 1, 1958.

HR 9873, by Rep. Merwin Coad of Iowa, to establish a national emergency food storage and distribution program.

Tariff

HR 9910, by Rep. Amie Forand of Rhode Island, to amend the tariff act of 1930 to place guar seed on the free list.

HR 9917, by Rep. Cecil R. King of California, to continue the temporary suspension of duty on certain alumina and bauxite.

HR 9919, by Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz of Michigan, to extend the privilege of substitution for the purpose of obtaining drawback upon reexportation to all classes of merchandise.

HR 9923, by Rep. Thomas M. Pelly of Washington, to permit temporary free importation under bond for exportation, of articles to be repaired, altered, or otherwise processed under certain conditions.

HR 10015, by Rep. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, to continue the suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap until June 30, 1959.

Labor

S 2925, by Sen. Irving Ives of New York, to require labor organizations to give their members an opportunity to vote on certain matters by secret ballot.

S 2926, also by Sen. Ives, to prohibit certain payments to labor organizations by agents of employers or by labor relations experts, advisers or consultants retained by employers.

S 2927, also by Sen. Ives, to make it an unfair labor practice for a labor organization to carry on picketing under certain conditions.

S 2928, also by Sen. Ives, to impose criminal penalties for failure by labor organizations to file information required by sections 9 (f) and (g) of the national labor relations act.

Small Business

S 2918, by Sen. Edward J. Thye of Minnesota, to authorize disaster loans to small business concerns suffering substantial economic injury as a result of excessive rainfall.

S 2920, by Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, similar to S 2918.

S 2959, by Sen. John Stennis of Mississippi, to permit the making of loans to small business concerns which have suffered substantial economic injury because of certain disasters.

S 2993, by Sen. William Fulbright of Arkansas, to expand the opportunities of small business to participate in and derive the benefits of research and development.

HR 9926, by Rep. Albert Rains of Alabama, to provide that disaster loans to cover economic injury may be made to small business concerns in a disaster area without regard to the nature of the disaster.

Research

HR 10007, by Rep. DeWitt Hyde of Maryland, to provide a research program for development of additional industrial uses of agricultural products.

Thiokol, Callery

—*Continued from page 5*

lery-Thiokol joint effort will be concerned with the development of more advanced solid oxidizers to further enhance the characteristics of this new solid fuel."

Last month Callery announced plans to produce "HiCal" in solid form. Pilot quantities of the new fuel will be available for larger scale rocket tests in 1958.

Thiokol operates four rocket divisions. One is a government-owned research and development plant at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala. Another government-owned, Thiokol-operated division is a rocket production plant at Longhorn Ordnance Works, Marshall, Texas. Thiokol also operates its own rocket plants at Elkton, Md., and in Brigham City, Utah.

Designed for Large Engines

The Utah plant, opened formally October 17, is specifically designed for production and testing of very large rocket engines.

During the past year, Thiokol rocket engines have been used for the Nike Hercules, Lacrosse, Matador, Falcon, Lockheed X-17 Re-entry test vehicle, Operation "Farside" (which reached an estimated 4,000 mile altitude), and for development of the Navy's Polaris.

Callery has formed a solid fuels group at the company's research and development division, Callery, Pa., and is also building and will operate for the Navy a $38 million plant at Muskogee, Okla., for production of liquid "HiCal." This product and commercial boron chemicals also will be produced at Callery's own $4 million plant now under construction in Lawrence, Kans.

The Callery Lawrence plant is expected to go on-stream in the spring of 1958 and the Muskogee plant early in 1959.

When a rocket is fired utilizing the new solid fuel, it will burn on all the exposed inner surface of a specially shaped propellant cavity. Since burning will occur from the inside outward ,the flame will not contact the walls of the pressure vessel. Consequently, both the weight of rocket and the size of its fuel section can be substantially reduced.

Sulfuric Facilities

—*Continued from page 5*

cal to that produced from sulfur. The new facilities, designed by Chemical Construction Corporation, bring the total capacity of the Sunflower plant to 250 tons per day on a 100 percent sulfuric acid basis.

The installation decomposes spent sulfuric acid into sulfur dioxide. This is converted to sulfur trioxide in contact equipment for the production of sulfuric acid and oleum. There is no effluent, no water is used and only a minimum of fuel is required. Much of the heat used in the process is provided by hydrocarbons in the spent acid, while natural gas and sulfur supply the balance.

Since 1950, the Sunflower ordnance plant's oleum producing facilities have been operated by USI and its predecessor, Algonquin-Missouri Chemical Corporation, as a commercial operation. The original plant has been enlarged and modernized through the years. All strengths of sulfuric acid and oleum, required in the area, have been produced to customers' specifications.

Heyden Improves

—*Continued from page 5*

out the plant where possible, and the entire operation is completely automated. One operator at a master control board regulates all raw material flows, temperatures, mixing speeds, and time and rate of reactions.

Process control is assisted by a system of interlocks and warning signals on the various control panels. The plant has inter-panelboard communication circuits. A completely equipped process control laboratory is located within the building.

As a safety precaution, over 50 percent of the process equipment is located outside the building—a feature unusual for northern chemical plants although long practiced by chemical installation's in the south and by petroleum industry installations.

The available operating area is 60,000 square feet, with warehousing area of 20,000 square feet. The structure provides for expansion to meet future increases in "Pentek" demand.

The company also reported that another new facility at Fords for the production of salicylaldehyde will shortly be completed. A new catalytic process, representing a departure from methods of production now used, is incorporated in this unit which will produce over a million pounds of salicylaldehyde a year.

Boron Compounds

—*Continued from page 4*

more recently, other boron chemicals. Last year, Stauffer completed the country's first large scale plant to manufacture boron trichloride, an important chemical intermediate for the production of boron fuels. Its West End Chemical Division holds a federal lease on about one-third of the boron-rich mineral deposits at Searles Lake, Cal., and owns outright other potentially valuable boron ore deposits.

Aerojet a Rocket Pioneer

Aerojet-General Corporation, a subsidiary of General Tire & Rubber Company of Ohio, is a pioneer and leader in the rocket industry. It was founded in 1942 by Dr. Theodore von Karman, internationally noted aerodynamicist, and several associates at the California Institute of Technology. It has produced more than 500,000 rockets and has grown from a small group of twenty-five to a corporation employing more than 10,000 technicians and skilled workers. Its principal facilities are at Azusa and Sacramento, and it is in production on components or full-scale propulsion units for such projects as Titan (ICBM) and Vanguard (earth satellite).

A subsidiary, Aerojet-General Nucleonics of San Ramon, Cal., produces atomic reactors for training and medical purposes.

Gen'l Mills Plans

—*Continued from page 7*

Kankakee and the central research laboratories in Minneapolis, Minn., make up the traveling seminar panel. Seminars are scheduled at Philadelphia January 28, New York January 29, Boston January 30 and Chicago on February 5.

Included on the program will be Dr. Harold Wittcoff, director of General Mills chemical research; Dr. Don E. Floyd, head of the chemical applications section; M. S. Herban, "Versamid" product manager; R. B. Kron, chemical division technical service manager, and W. R. Price, jr., representing the division's development department.

The seminar program includes a discussion of the chemistry, physical forms and properties of "Versamids." Technical information of thermosetting and thermoplastic "Versamids" used in adhesives, inks, coatings, plastic tooling, thixotropic paints and other industrial products will be presented.

Food Additive Hearings

—*Continued from page 5*

other legislation before it. For example, the committee has some unfinished business left over from last session on barbiturate bills on which only the sponsors have been heard.

Some of the other matters before Mr. Williams' health and science subgroup are bills on coaltar colors (HR 8945), cosmetic additives HR 9153), and labeling of hazardous household products (HR 9063 and 7388). Mr. Williams plans to meet with his subcommittee shortly to lay out a hearing schedule for this session.

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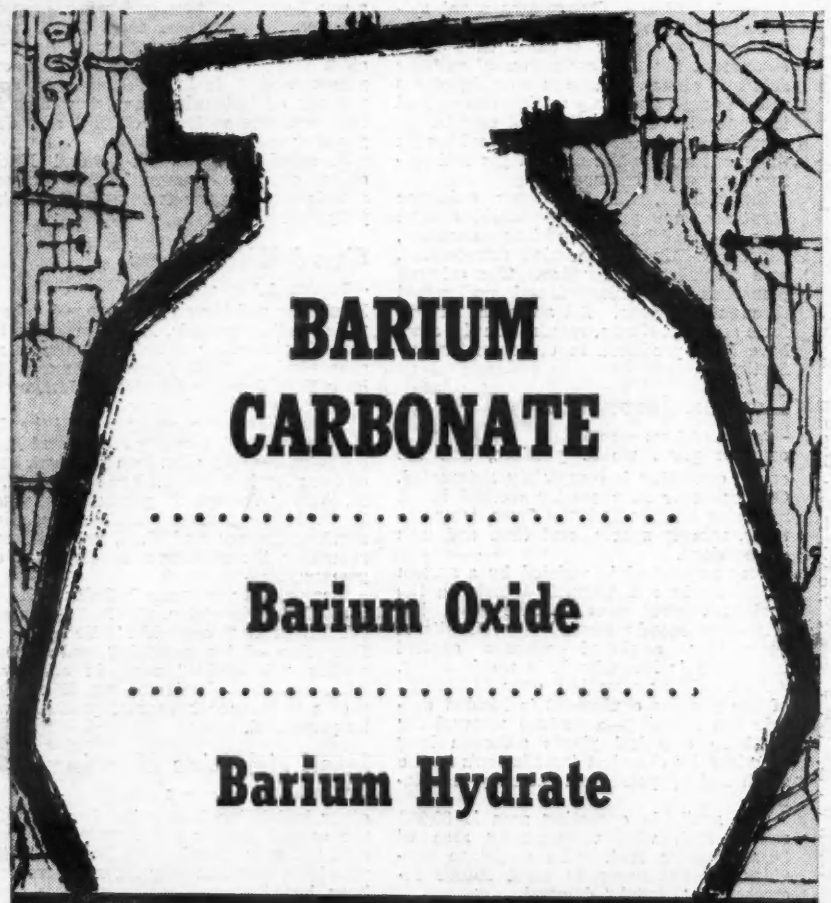

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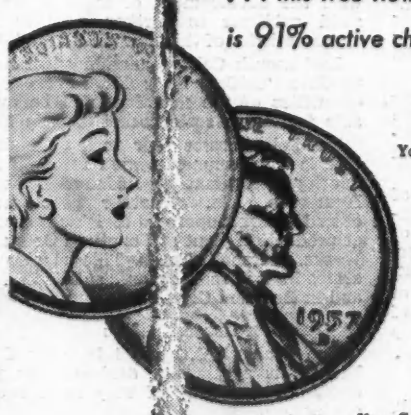
Celanese paraformaldehyde saves you a pretty penny

. . . this free flowing solid is 91% active chemically



If you don't need the water in formaldehyde, why pay for it . . . why pay freight on it . . . why pay storage on it?
You need Celanese Paraformaldehyde. This free-flowing flaked solid is 91% available formaldehyde. Its high reactivity permits greater resin output, saves you a pretty penny.

HIGH SOLIDS RESINS

Look how paraformaldehyde lowers costs, increases production: it produces 30% larger batches with existing equipment. Cycles are ⅓ shorter—reflux and dehydration steps are cut by hours.

NEW INSTALLATIONS

No need for heated storage tanks or large tankage areas. Larger resin output per kettle . . . lower steam, electricity and cooling costs result.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Your Celanese representative can show you shortcuts in costs—ways to increase production. Contact him or write for Technical Bulletin. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
Celanese®

Celanese CHEMICALS

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